FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

1 JUNE 1983

Syria-Libya

Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad arrived in Libya where he held talks with Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, according to Damascus television and JANA. In a statement reported by JANA, Al-Asad reaffirmed Syria's rejection of the Israeli-Lebanese agreement, which is already "falling and dying." He said the Israelis and Lebanese committed a "grave tactical error" by linking implementation of the accord with Syria's agreement to some secret provisions which they have approved but not published. This helped Syria "kill" the agreement, he declared.

Syria-PLO

Syrian and PLO officials held talks in Damascus aimed at resolving the crisis in Fatah, Radio Monte Carlo reported. Palestinian sources have confirmed that PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat met recently with Syrian Defense Squads Commander Colonel Rif'at al-Asad, the radio said, and Syrian security forces have stepped up protection around PLO offices in Damascus. Noting that 'Arafat continued to inspect PLO units in Lebanon, the radio cited a press report that the PLO leader recently held talks with a Soviet delegation on the dissension in Fatah. Meanwhile, Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf declared in Kuwait that Fatah will never use force against the dissidents, KUNA reported. Khalaf revealed that he has suggested resigning from the Fatah Central Committee in order to speak out without other committee members being held responsible for his remarks.

Khalaf will start an official 3-day visit to the Soviet Union on 1 June, San'a' radio noted.

Lebanon

Military Situation — The IDF spokesman denied a Voice of Lebanon radio report that Syrian forces shelled IDF positions in the Al-Biqa' valley, according to Jerusalem radio. The Voice of Lebanon had reported that the Syrians twice shelled Israeli positions in 'Ammiq but that the IDF did not respond. Moscow radio's Beirut correspondent claimed that the Israelis had "provoked another artillery duel" in the 'Ammiq area. Meanwhile the Israelis and Syrians continued to reinforce their positions, according to Beirut radio.

Political Developments — Lebanon must organize its relations with Syria "very speedily," Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan declared in a Radio Monte Carlo interview. Replying to questions on the effect of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement, Al-Wazzan reaffirmed Lebanon's commitment to the Arab defense pact, despite the Arab failure to implement the pact during the Israeli invasion. In another development Al-Wazzan met with French President Francois Mitterrand shortly after the latter's return from the United States, Beirut radio noted.

Meanwhile, Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon cited a REUTER report that Al-Wazzan will soon visit the Soviet Union. Foreign Minister Elie Salim will visit Saudi Arabia on 4 June for talks on the Lebanese-Israeli agreement, according to an official Lebanese announcement reported by Beirut radio. The radio also noted that President Amin al-Jumayyil has referred the Lebanese-Israeli agreement to the Chamber of Deputies for debate and approval.

Israel

Deployment in Lebanon — Israel cannot implement a unilateral separation of forces with Syria because this would allow Syria and the "terrorists" to fill the vacuum and create a new confrontation line closer to Israel, Defense Minister Moshe Arens announced in remarks reported by Jerusalem radio. Meanwhile, Minister Without Portfolio Ari'el Sharon said Israel should withdraw the IDF from the Ash-Shuf mountains and hand the area over to the Lebanese Army and multinational force, according to remarks broadcast by Jerusalem television.

Tabah Talks — Israeli and Egyptian officials resumed talks on the Tabah border dispute, Jerusalem radio noted.

Iran-Iraq War

The Iraqi Navy destroyed three "naval targets" heading for Bandar-e Khomeyni and the Iraqi Air Force raided positions deep inside Iranian territory in the central sector, an Iraqi military communique broadcast by Baghdad radio announced. Earlier, the Iraqi Air Force commander claimed that Iraqi pilots can strike targets inside Iran "whenever and wherever they choose," INA reported. Tehran radio subsequently reported that the Iranian Air Force downed an Iraqi plane in the Javanrud sector.

Saudi Arabia

Information Ministry Announcements — Recent Western press reportage claiming the existence of an internal conflict in Saudi Arabia is a new episode in the series of "intrigues, deception, and fabrication campaigns" against the Kingdom, according to an Information Ministry statement carried by SPA. Expressing concern that these "poisonous and hateful campaigns were planted" in papers normally known for their objectivity, the statement said correspondents of these papers will be invited to Saudi Arabia to witness the "strong cohesion of trust and loyalty" between King Fahd and his people. In another development an Information Ministry source denied Voice of Lebanon radio's recent report that Saudi Arabia has begun secret talks with Syria on the withdrawal of Syrian forces from Lebanon, SPA reported. The radio should have verified the facts before broadcasting what it "snatched from the mouths of malicious people," the official added.

Oil Slick — Oil from the slick emanating from damaged Iranian wells has hit the Saudi coastline north of Ad-Dammam, the Manama *Daily News* reported.

Maghreb Affairs

Conclusion of Bourguiba Algeria Visit — Before leaving Algiers at the end of his 3-day official visit, Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba said his talks with Algerian leaders were "extremely successful," adding that "firm plans" were made for the building of the "greater Maghreb," Algiers radio reported. A Tunisian-Algerian joint communique broadcast by Tunis radio stressed that advancement toward a united Maghreb requires a just and speedy solution to the Western Sahara problem in accordance with the OAU Nairobi conference resolutions.

SDAR Leader in Libya — SDAR leader Mohamed Abdelaziz arrived in Tripoli on a visit to Libya, JANA reported.

Afghanistan

Islamic rebels killed or wounded about 100 DRA Government troops and damaged at least 6 armored vehicles in recent attacks in the Kabul area, AFP reported citing Western diplomatic sources in New Delhi. Diplomats in Islamabad confirmed the recent increase in guerrilla activity around the capital, BBC World Service reported.

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Yasir 'Arafat Continues Tour of Al-Biqa'

JN311633 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 31 May 83

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] continues his inspection tour of the Palestinian forces' positions in the Al-Biqa' and northern Lebanon. Brother Abu 'Ammar is becoming acquainted with the measures the Palestinian revolution forces have adopted to face any new Zionist aggression.

QNA: Castro Invites 'Arafat To Visit

GF271316 Doha QNA in Arabic 1245 GMT 27 May 83

[Text] Damascus, 27 May (QNA) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has received a message from Cuban President Fidel Castro inviting him to visit Cuba and take part in Cuba's national day celebrations. The message was conveyed by Lester Rodriguez Perez, the Cuban ambassador in Damascus, when 'Arafat received him today.

San'a' VOP: 'Arafat Invited To Visit Poland

GF271800 San'a' Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 27 May 83

[Text] The Palestinian news agency WAFA said that Brother Abu 'Ammar has received an invitation to visit Warsaw soon from General Jaruzelski, chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers. The agency said the invitation was extended to the PLO representative in Warsaw yesterday as he was received by Gen Jaruzelski, who reaffirmed his people's support for the Palestinian people's struggle under the leadership of the PLO, their sole and legitimate representative, in order to confirm their fixed rights, including their rights to self-determination and to the establishment of their independent state.

AL-QABAS on Background of Fatah Mutiny

GF281710 Kuwait Al-Qabas in Arabic 27 May 83 p 1

[Text] The persistent question that is frequently asked by those observing the events that are taking place within the military wing of the Palestine National Liberation Movement (Fatah) is: Was there prior coordination between ColonelAbu Musa and his group on the one hand and Nimr Salih (Abu Salih) and Samih Abu Kuwayk (Qadri), members of Fatah Central Committee who have been taking extreme stands against 'Arafat's leadership since the resistance left Beirut, on the other?

To answer this question, *Al-Qabas* went to more than one source and was able, through its special means, to obtain answers to this question, which is the most important thing in all the events that have been taking place and which constitutes the real problem.

In spite of the links between Abu Salih and Qadri on the one side and Abu Musa on the other, there was no official coordination between the two sides concerning what happened recently. The story of coordination that followed later is as follows:

When Yasir 'Araft issued his recent military and organizational decisions, Col Abu Musa gave his instructions to the military forces in Al-Biqa' not to receive any orders save from him personally as a mild form of protest against these decisions. Then, immediately following this reaction by Col Abu Musa, Abu Salih issued his first statement which included several demands that were published at that time. The matter appeared to be fully coordinated between the two sides. And as one of those close to Abu Musa informed *Al-Qabas*, Col Abu Musa was surprised to hear of the statement issued by Abu Salih in which he made demands in Abu Musa's name. But Abu Musa did not pay any attention to the matter, believing that all would be settled during the meeting of the Supreme Military Council in one way or the other.

However, even before recovering from the statement, Col Abu Musa received a personal envoy from Abu Salih requesting to meet him in Damascus on an urgent matter. He assured him that he would secure his trip to Damascus to meet with him.

Col Abu Musa and some of his companions and officers left for Damascus and joined a private meeting with Abu Salih and Qadri. This meeting was the decisive point in the development of events and can be considered a turning point. What happened during this meeting?

Abu Salih requested Col Abu Musa to work with them under the slogan of "reorganizing the home of Fatah" and to coordinate demands. At the beginning, Col Abu Musa tried to evade committing himself to anything and told Abu Salih that he had specific demands that he wanted to accomplish, and that was all. Discussion continued for several hours without achieving a result. Abu Salih exploited a pressure card — and that was the card of the old Syrian revenge on Abu Musa. Col Abu Musa found himself trapped between two fires, for neither could he concede his demands and return to his previous status without harm, nor could he work on his own. Abu Salih promised Col Abu Musa that he would reinforce his military position with all available means by asking some sypathizing forces to support his demands. An example of these means is when armed men attacked the offices of the naval forces that is commanded by Mundhir Abu Ghazalah and ordered him by force to support Col Abu Musa and his group. Abu Ghazalah protested this attitude and said, "I am with the united Fatah and against protesting any decision in this manner."

Mundhir Abu Ghazalah was then detained for several days somewhere, and a statement was issued in his name saying that he had joined Abu Musa's movement.

In this manner Abu Musa was pushed into a situation he had not anticipated and the issue entered the complications of conflict between regimes and intelligence services. The serious thing about events is that the matter is out of Col Abu Musa's hands. He has become nothing but the open and exposed figure in he whole issue.

Syrian-Palestinian Talks To Resolve Dissent

JN010643 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0515 GMT 1 Jun 83

[Text] Strenuous efforts are still being exerted on various Arab levels to contain the dissent in the Fatah ranks. At a time when Saudi King Fahd and several Arab leaders have urged the Palestinian leaders to uphold and safeguard national unity, intensive contacts have taken and are still taking place in Damascus in an attempt to stop the dissent in the Fatah ranks and to resolve the differences peacefully and through democratic dialogue.

Yesterday, a Syrian-Palestinian meeting was held in Damascus, attended on the Syrian side by Mahmud al-Ayyubi, Sa'id Hammadi, and Mahmud az-Zu'bi, and on the Palestinian side by Faruq Qaddumi, Mahmud 'Abbas, and Abu al-Hawl. Although no information is yet available on the nature of the talks, an official Palestinian source affirmed that the discussions focused on the need to preserve unity and cohesion within the Fatah ranks, adding that the two sides agreed to safeguard Palestinian national unity and to begin military and political coordination between Syria and the PLO.

In another development Faruq Qaddumi and Mahmud 'Abbas held a lengthy meeting in Damascus the day before yesterday with two of the dissident leaders, Abu Salih and Qadiri.

For his part, PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat is still in northern Lebanon for the 12th day running in an attempt to contain the differences within Fatah's ranks.

Yesterday, official Palestinian sources affirmed that 'Arafat met twice over the past few days with Colonel Rif'at al-Asad, commander of the Syrian Defense Squads and brother of Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad.

Khalid al-Hasan on Dissident Rebellion

PM301325 London Al-Hawadith in Arabic 27 May pp 16-17

[Interview with Fatah Central Committee member Khalid al-Hasan by 'Adil Malik — date, place not given]

[Text] Question: Frankly and without exaggerating or underestimating what has been described as a rebellion, mutiny,or split within the Fatah movement, we ask: What did really happen, what were its causes, and what repercussions is it likely to have?

Answer: The group involved, including Abu Musa, Qadri, Abu Salih, and others, originally held political views characterized by rejection of the Fes rseolutions and other policies. In theory there is nothing wrong with these views, but they cannot even be partially implemented. Under the present circumstances they are closer to dreams than reality. This group, even before Fes, adopted certain political attitudes based on an idealistic rejection of everything or on conditional approval of many things. For example, Brother Abu Salih said the he would support the Fes summit [plan] if it included setting up a Palestinian state and would oppose it if it did not. So, fundamentally, this group has been adopting a certain political attitude for years. We could say that this attitude began to crystallize after the September events, and it has been applied to Jordan and to the recent Fes resolutions. The group included Naji 'Allush, Abu Nidal, and many others. Some of them left the movement and some continued to work within its framework. Even at the recent PNC meetings in Algiers, Abu Musa adopted certain attitudes which stemmed from a comprehensive theory which everyone wished it was possible to implement, even partially. The reason behind the declarations made in Al-Biqa' was certain military organizational decisions made with the approval of the Military Council. They believe that some of these decisions should not have been made, especially the appointment of Abu Hajim as officer in charge of the Al-Biqa' area and Al-Haj Isma'il as officer in charge of the north. Their position developed into a mutiny in the sense that they rejected the new military organizational steps. It was not made on political grounds, although the political aspect later came into it.

As far as discipline is concerned, this matter is serious. Democracy may be required on such matters, but at the level of the Central Committee, not the level of military officers. No military officer is allowed that kind of thing in any army. Democracy in an army is not allowed to the point of its governing promotions and reorganization. The democratic process take place where the political decision is made or in the Revolutionary Council. Many of them are Revolutionary Council members and as such are entitled to discuss issues and then accept the decision of the majority. The democratic process regarding affairs of the military forces takes place in the Fatah Central Committee and in the General Command of Al-'Asifah forces and in the Military Council, but once a decision is made no officer, whatever his rank, has a right to object, and if he does object he is considered, in the military sense, a dissenter, and measures are taken against him under the military regulations. I hope that, under the present circumstances, the Fatah leadership will not give tolerance and democratic dialogue priority over other matters. The new military organizational decisions must be adhered to even if mistakes were made. The question of changing them may be considered later through legal channels.

That is the declared principle of the matter. The other fact is that, very regrettably, Brother Abu Salih overstepped the mark in Fatah's democracy when he extended a hand for funds from a source outside Fatah and cooperated with two Arab states and Ahmad Jibril's organization [PFLP-GC]. Ahmad Jibril's organization is considered a tool in the hands of the intelligence service of (here Al-Hasan named a North African Arab state) not only in the Palestinian arena but also in the Arab Gulf and the whole Arab world, even in the implementation of certain missions which that state cannot carry out itself. Even inside the PNC Ahmad Jabril's organization tried to incite the rank and file against Fatah's leadership. It used Libya's supplies and armament channels. There has been an atmosphere of encouragement and support in more than one Arab country for what has happened recently, and this is what makes it serious.

In the final analysis the matter is serious because it reflects an attempt to split the PLO and Fatah. Such an attempt was originally supposed to take place inside the PNC. The state in question paid $34 million to the organizations which were supposed to cause the rift. That sum was not a bribe; it was overdue arrears.

That money as paid before the PNC conference and it was agreed that five issues would be used to cause a split. They included rejection of the Fes summit, rejection of agreement with Jordan, and rejection of the Reagan initiative. There was no problem there, but to give the dissension a national character they were to use these points and, in the event of failure, they were to raise the issue of the dialogue with Israeli democratic forces. Everyone forgets that the proposal related to the dialogue with Israeli democratic forces was made not by Fatah but by the Popular Front [PFLP] in 1977, and that proposal was eventually considerably diluted. Since then the PNC has been stressing the matter. So, the PNC's decision [to initiate dialogue with Israelis] was based on a proposal by the PFLP, or by the organizations which have dealings with the Arab states that are trying to divide the PLO.

Another issue had also been raised to cause disunity. That issue was the differences with Syria. That is why meetings were held in Damascus with Abu Salih and with other organizations before the PNC meetings. Abu Salih told the conferees that half of the Fatah PNC members were on his side and that efforts should be made there and then to promote and agree upon dissidence. Such organizations as the Popular Front [PFLP] and the Democratic Front [DFLP] told him that if half or more of the Fatah members were on his side then they would consider the matter. Of course, nothing happened and Brother Abu Salih's PNC membership was terminated.

In other words, what I mean to say is that efforts to divide the organization have been going on for a long time, even before the PNC meetings. Our friends in the socialist countries provided us with many details related to these matters.

They failed in the PNC and now they are trying again because there is a strong determination to turn the PLO into an Arab tool. Of course, if Fatah unity is maintained, a split within the PLO would not be extremely deterimental. It would be a moraleblow to our people at home, but this could be remedied quickly. That is why a split, if it is to be real, dramatic, and yield tangible results, should be a split within Fatah. That, regrettably, has been the mission of Ahmad Jibril. He tried openly at the PNC but failed. He supplied arms and funds to Abu Salih and began supporting such groupings in the hope of causing that split. That is what makes the matter serious. Howeve., Fatah has a special characteristic in the sense that whoever dissents always finds himself isolated without the main body being affected. This is the lesson of past experiences with attempts to divide Fatah. The dissidents always find themselves standing alone and outside the movement. A large number of them have ended up in mental asylums because of a crisis of conscience resulting from what they had done. I hope Fatah will continue to maintain that level of national unity. I advise those who did what they did in Al-Biqa' to abide by the military decision and to leave it to the Central Committee to tackle the issue. Naturally, the Central Committee will not tackle it on the basis of responding to the military mutiny because that would be a violation of the simplest military rules. It will tackle the issue from the angle of national interest. The moment a military decision becomes questionable, Fatah will be finished.

Question: Is the mutiny over or is it still likely to develop?

Answer: If the leadership has any role to play in Al-Biqa', that role is to prevent a violent counterreaction to this mutiny. There has been no reaction in the bases in support of the brothers. On the contrary, the leadership has taken a stand to prevent such a reaction. Fatah believes that the situation, whatever it may be, should not lead to bloodshed. At the same time I cannot play down the seriousness of the situation if it remains unresolved. It must be resolved quickly so that it does not germinate and produce a microbe, especially if there is outside Arab support for it and if the media become so effective as to transform lies into facts.

What has happened undoubtedly constitutes a challenge to Fatah, an Arab challenge before being a Palestinian challenge.

Question: It has been said that what happened within Fatah is the result of too much democracy within the movement, especially after the departure from Beirut, and the fact that Fatah did not play its role as the biggest Palestinian force. Do you agree with this assessment?

Answer: That is my opinion, and many accusations have been leveled against me as a result of this attitude. I believe in national unity as a means, not as an end. If national unity obstructs decisionmaking, it becomes destructive. That is why national unity must always remain a means. I have another opinion on this matter. I believe that national unity is not unity of the organizations but rather unity of the people behind the leadership and the goals. This does in fact exist because the Palestinian people are united regardless of whether there is a leadership or not. It was the Palestinian people, not an organization or a leadership, who foiled the settlement plots in the fifties. This matter is too great to be undermined. The people are much more united than the organizations. The organizational numbers do not broadly and accurately reflect the real attitudes of the people. One organization or another may have some support here or there, but Abu 'Ammar's leadership is unquestionable and Fatah's political line represents the mainstream. That is why I consider agreement among the organizations to be agreement among the instruments of work — and not national unity because unity is there. Our problem with the unity of the instruments is that some of them are not Palestinian, even though they are identified as such, because they do not take Palestinian orders. National unity or front relations under the National Charter, and in fact under any front regulations anywhere in the world, means agreement on a minimum plan of action with the minority accepting the views of the majority. It is very regrettable that the minority does not accept the opinion of the majority. This is where Fatah's tolerance comes to light. Fatah was lenient because it wanted to ensure unanimity, as happened at the PNC meetings. In critical times unanimity could obstruct the course of the revolution, and when that happens, either through inaction or retreat, it would mean defeat because when a revolution abandons its offensive and continuous advance it suffers a defeat even if it has only stood still. Standing still is a backward move even if it is described as a struggle move.

That is why I personally believe that democracy, which has reached the point of becoming anarchic liberalism inside Fatah and in the Palestinian arena, is something which should be reexamined on the basis of the provisions of the National Charter

and the charters of all the organizations, which means commitment to centralized democracy.

Salah Khalaf on Arab Relations, Lebanon, Other Topics
LD271831 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1700 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] Brother Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], member of the Fatah Central Committee, has called for an Arab summit to prepare an action program for implementing the Fes summit resolutions. In a statement to the Paris magazine *Kul al-'Arab* published yesterday, Brother Abu Iyad called on the heads of Arab states to define the nature of Jordanian-Palestinian relations and the relations that should exist among Jordan, Syria, and the PLO.

Concerning the situation in the occupied territory, Brother Abu Iyad said the summer will be hot, noting the possibility that the enemy may launch an aggression against the Palestinian forces and the Syrian Army in northern Lebanon and in the Al-Biqa' valley. This aggression could also include a limited war against Syria or even Jordan.

With regard to the recent visit to the Middle East by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, Brother Abu Iyad explained that the visit had one aim — to achieve success for the Reagan plan — because Reagan's reelection in the coming U.S. elections as head of the White House depends on this success.

Concerning the recent incident at the U.S. Embassy in Beirut, Brother Abu Iyad blamed the Zionist intelligence organization Mosad for the incident. He said the Zionists wanted to mislead U.S. public opinion in the days before the Shultz visit to the area to show that there is a lack of security in Lebanon and that the Zionist forces are capable of establishing it. Brother Abu Iyad explained that blowing up the U.S. Embassy in Beirut might have been aimed against the regional head of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, who was killed in the explosion, because he showed some understanding of the Palestinian issue only days before the embassy explosion.

Brother Abu Iyad affirmed that dialogue between the PLO leaders and Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil had not ceased since he took office despite reports in the Western press, which supports imperialism and Zionism.

Fatah Split, Syria, USSR
LD311707 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1427 GMT 31 May 83

[Text] Kuwait, 31 May (KUNA) — Salah Khalaf — Abu Iyad — member of the Palestinian national liberation movement [Fatah] Central Committee, has announced that the movement will never use arms against Lieutenant Colonel Abu Musa and other cadres of the movement even if they stick to their position for 2 years.

In an open discussion with journalists at the movement's office in Kuwait which was attended by Salim Za'nun, member of the Central Committee, and 'Awni Battas, chairman of the organization's office in Kuwait, he said those who want to bring about reform and repair of faults do not commit errors by throwing themselves into the arms of any Arab regime. He said slandering and attacking the Fatah movement means, in the end, hitting the PLO.

He stressed that the important thing now is to direct all efforts toward supporting the Palestinian revolution, Syria, and the patriotic forces in the coming battle that will decide the future of the area for many long years.

He pointed out that disagreements within the Fatah movement have happened more than once before. The problem of Abu Musa, and those who are with him, is not the first of its kind. What characterizes this particular problem is that it is a big problem because of the media, and it is an abnormal deviation from the behavior and morals of the movement which were followed in previous disagreements.

Mr Khalaf said the Fatah movement is a national front which represents all groups of the Palestinian people and that its members are not carbon copies of each other.

He added that within the movement there are many opinions. These are not criticized or blamed, but we blame them if they take the form of an organization within the organization.

He said those who want to express their opinion noisily want to deform the movement. He praised the stance of the PFLP concerning the incident and said that it has behaved responsibly in spite of all the threats and temptations to make it deviate from its stance.

He pointed out that the movement cannot be served on an ideological basis, but on the basis of commitment to the organization.

He said the demands of this group are the demands of every young lion in the movement, and we support these demands but we are against the method used.

He wondered about the timing of the incident, especially since it came after the meeting between PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad.

He said that in order to stop any effort to exploit the situation against Palestinian interests, the movement adopted a resolution to reject dismissal or freezing of membership and to treat the matter through democratic dialogue. This is in addition to 22 resolutions to review the movement's structure.

He said that the way of the mentioned group is a way which will tear apart both the revolution and the people; it is a way which disperses and does not repair. We are for democratic concord but not for democratic divorce.

Mr Khalaf described what happened as a farce. He said if the farce continues he will adopt other words and another stance, and "I have a lot to say."

He disclosed that he suggested to the movement's Central Committee that he resign in order to be able to reveal everything

without the committee members being held responsible for his words. He said: "If the situation continues, I will," that is, he will submit his resignation.

He stressed that the situation will not be resolved except through democracy and that the Central Committee has decided not to adopt the method of dismissal or freezing of membership. He also stressed that those who made this move are not agents of any Arab regime, but "there are those who used the incident and benefitted from it."

He said the neutral committee which was formed to investigate and assess what happened during and after the battle of Beirut will end its work within 2 weeks.

The Palestinian official talked about the situation in the Al-Biqa' area and said reasons for a battle against Israel are present. He said any aggression will be firmly confronted by Syria, by the Palestinian revolution, and by the patriotic forces, and this is included in a set plan and specific preparations.

He said the Palestinian revolution has no alternative but to change the equation in the Middle East by means of the coming battle in Al-Biqa'.

Mr Khalaf criticized the Arab regimes which sent Palestinians against each other in order to rip apart the revolution.

He denied that any Palestinian official has signed a document or paper on the departure of the Palestinians from Beirut or any part of Lebanon. He pointed out that there was a verbal promise to leave Beirut in exchange for an Israel promise not to enter it.

He said what happened in Lebanon was because the Arab regimes did not intervene on the side of the revolution.

He stressed that all the Palestinian leaders, without exception, and headed by Abu 'Ammar, were against leaving Beirut but the departure was "forced on them."

He said the revolution has lost an important position in Lebanon, but the tactic of striking at the revolution and crushing it has completely failed. "This was shown in the success of the PNC."

He explained that he does not consider an Arab summit to be necessary now because it will be a means of "confusing the situation and intensifying the disputes."

He said his visit to the Soviet Union, which will begin tomorrow, is aimed at renewing relations and securing more assistance for the coming battle and support for a firm political position. He said the visit will be "successful in all respects." He will be accompanied by a delegation which will include Chairman of the PNC foreign affairs committee Khalid al-Hasan, member of the movement's Central Committee Mahmud 'Abbas (Abu Mazin), and member of the Revolutionary Council and PLO representative in Aden 'Abbas Zaki.

He stressed that the Soviet Union's stance in the coming war will differ from its stance during the 1973 war.

He emphasized that Syrian opposition to the Lebanese-Israeli agreement is real opposition. He said: "Our opposition to the agreement must exceed the Syrian opposition."

AD-DUSTUR: PLO's Al-Wazir Requests More Aid

JN291234 Amman Ad-Dustur in Arabic 29 May 83 pp 1, 21

[Excerpt] On the significance of the Joint Jordanian-Palestinian committee meetings, Abu Jihad said: The committee meetings come at a time when the Israeli onslaught against our people inside the occupied land has increased. The enemy has developed terrorist methods to exhaust our people on all levels and the Zionist settlers have used arms in their aggressive campaigns in the various cities, villages, and refugee camps. He also noted that the instigation continues, through the agent Village Leagues, against the sons of our people, the PLO, and legitimate Arab institutions.

The Palestinian official indicated that the accelerating Zionist attempts and pressures, which our people inside the occupied homeland are facing with courage and steadfastness, dictate that our nation must extend the necessary support and aid and offer every firm commitment. He said that this commitment should even be doubled because it is nothing compared to what we and the world know of the continued support for the Zionist entity so it can achieve its objectives and carry out its aggressive designs against our people. He said that hundreds of millions of dollars are funneled to the enemy from the United States and Zionist establishments. Abu Jihad warned that the projects to bolster steadfastness are threatened with suspension if some Arab countries do not honor their commitments to our people in accordance with the Baghdad summit resolutions.

The Palestinian official explained that the committee faces many issues pertaining to agriculture, industry, housing, projects in the villages and cities, and other issues related to securing necessary basic services and the funds to support our people's steadfastness in the face of the enemy's designs. This is in addition to backing and strengthening other methods of struggle against the occupation. He stressed that all this requires continued followup in depth in order to make the appropriate decisions.

The Palestinian official hinted that we have no other choice but to seek to strengthen means of financing the steadfastness projects on the official and popular levels in the Arab, Islamic, and international spheres. He said that no step to bolster the steadfastness of our people inside the occupied land can compare to the heroic sacrifices and wonderful militant stands which we witness every day inside the occupied land which express our people's rejection of the occupation and their confrontation of its designs. This, Abu Jihad added, shows the people's continued strong rallying around the PLO and its leadership.

Abu Jihad spoke highly of our people's bright stand inside the occupied land through all their national institutions. This stand was reiterated lately when the people voiced support for the PLO

against Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's attempts to interfere with Palestinian internal affairs. He said: The reply of our masses in the occupied territories was the strongest and best answer to those who call for disunity and division. This reply expressed the national unity of our people, which will foil any plot to harm or undermine them.

Nimr Salih Says 'Arafat U.S. Trip 'Foiled'

NC272110 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2015 GMT 27 May 83

[Excerpt] Abu Salih [Nimr Salih], a dissident Fatah officer, has said that the dissident officers have foiled 'Arafat's attempt to visit Washington. Abu Salih added that the officers' actions can be attributed to the fact that Fatah has departed from armed struggle and also to 'Arafat's inappropriate promotions.

Popular Struggle Front Leader on Fatah Differences

LD311152 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1017 GMT 31 May 83

[Text] Kuwait, 31 May (KUNA) — The secretary general of the Palestinian Popular Struggle Front, Dr Samir Ghawshah, expressed his belief that the outcome of the current differences observed in the Fatah movement, the biggest Palestinian resistance unit, will have repercussions on the resistence as a whole as well as on the Lebanese patriotic forces and the Arab popular movement. He informed *Al-Watan*: What the Fatah movemnet is experiencing is indicative of the nature of the turbulence experienced by the Palestinian revolution, particularly since the evacuation from Beirut.

He said: No doubt the effects of what is now happening inside the Fatah movement are not limited to it. In the light of developing events, this issue will reflect on the Palestinian revolution, especially since the Fatah movement represents the biggest principal unit in the revolution.

He added: The outcome of this event will not be limited to the revolution. It will have effects on the Lebanese patriotic forces, their future struggle, and on the Arab popular movement and its role at the national and Pan-Arab levels.

Ghawshah stressed his rejection of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement which was signed this month under the auspices of the United States. He said: The attempts to slip this agreement through are nothing but shameful attempts at paving the way for U.S. President Reagan's initiative to be pushed through, an initiative aimed at spreading U.S. domination and control over the entire Arab region.

He called for mending the situation inside the Palestinian revolution so that all military, human, and materiel potentials can be mobilized for the next confrontation against the Zionist enemy in Lebanon.

Aden VOP Comments on Discord Within Fatah

GF270946 Aden Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1820 GMT 26 May 83

[Unattributed commentary: "Fatah, An Indivisible Whole"]

[Excerpts] The Fatah movement has been leading the struggle of the Palestinian people for 20 years. Arab history shows that Fatah is a real democracy where forces, opinions, and creative stands are aired — democracy that has always conveyed this unique Palestinian phenomenon in the Arab homeland and has actually been the source of strength of the revolution and the strength of its leader Yasir 'Arafat who always says: "I did not come [to power] by 99 percent of votes and I did not take command with a tank; I assumed command through democracy."

For more than a thousand reasons, the Palestinian revolution is the nightmare that prevents the enemies of the Arab nation from sleeping. Following the halt of the Jordanian-Palestinian talks, President Reagan publicly assailed the PLO and called upon the Arab rulers to abandon the Rabat resolution on representation [of the Palestinian people]. The Arab regimes that are paying Three-Card Monte certainly want to remove the Palestinian revolution from their midst — a revolution that successfully manages to survive the attempts to destroy it in the Middle East.

In light of this skein of complexities shrouding the Palestinian course, everyone vouches for Yasir 'Arafat's judicious and seasoned leadership. The whole problem is that this leadership itself is the target of the attack. The attackers do not want a unified Palestinian revolution under a capable leadership that knows the truth of stands and policies and firmly and doggedly adheres to its independent decisions. What they want is agents in this revolution.

Regimes make no distinction between revolutionary extremist slogans and moderate conservative slogans. What is important, after all, is to shatter Palestinian unity to facilitate its removal from the scene.

A person might ask: What is the overwhelming madness that motivates some parties and their information media? In fact, we cannot say that these parties lack the ability to comprehend, because if a stone had been in the position of these parties for 14 years, it would have learned the basics of the Arab situation, the complexities of the Palestinian cause, the very serious and difficult circumstances against and under which the Palestinian revolution sometimes struggles. But the matter is not restricted to ignorance, madness, and dreams. This trinity is to some parties an expression of a preconceived and planned stand.

National unity is one of the priorities of the Palestinian arena. National unity is the political stand adopted by the PNC — a stand that has won the unanimous support of the Palestinian people inside and outside the occupied territories. While reviewing some decisions used as a plea by some dreamers and those

who have good intentions, the Fatah Central Committee affirmed that the scheming parties are up to their ears in collusion aimed at striking at the unity of the revolution and the unity of Fatah. They did not hesitate to publicly call for striking at this unity, exactly the same as the Americans who consider the Palestinian revolution to be the main force that has aborted President Reagan's initiative.

The cards have now been fully displayed following the Central Committee's meeting and the decisions that this committee has made. These decision were made to countermand any plea, but the lack of realism in addition to foreign instigation, particularly by the organs of the scheming parties and their agents, have proved that some of those we considered to have good intentions have failed the difficult test and rejected the movement's majority-supported, legitimate decisions, which indeed air the opinions and convictions of everyone.

The Palestinian armed forces are not an instrument to achive this demand or implement that decision. They are the instrument of the Palestinian struggle to liberate Palestine. They should be free from collusive methods of creating self-styled leaders. Therefore, a restoration of democracy and the responsible legitimate framework should be made. A resort to arms should be associated with rejecting legitimacy and its decisions or with rejecting the Central Committee's decisions that have enjoyed the support of the overhelming majority in Fatah and the Palestinian arena.

We do not want any struggler in our ranks to commit suicide [reference to Al-Qadhdhafi's call during the siege of Beirut]. We want out strugglers to wise up and resort to the legitimate framework and not play in the game of arms, because the arms and those who carry them are dedicated to Palestine alone. Since the outbreak of this revolution our revolutionaries have vowed that their guns would be to serve Palestine and its people. This is Fatah's course and march.

San'a' VOP on Al-Qadhdhafi's Fomenting Discord

GF271144 San'a' Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 26 May 83

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The Fatah movement has been leading the struggle of the Palestinian people for 20 years. Arab history shows that Fatah is a real democratic movement in which creative forces, opinions, and stands are aired — a movement which has always conveyed this unique Palestinian phenomenon in the Arab homeland and has been the revolution's greatest force and the source of the strength of its leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], who always says: "I have not come [to power] by 99 percent of the votes and I did not reach the command with a tank; I assumed command through democracy." Abu Ammar astonished a senior Arab official when he said: "I am going to consult my friends. Do not forget that I act within a democratic framework. The decision requires a Plestinian national consensus." The Arab official asked: "Why don't you make your decision on a majority basis?" Brother Abu Ammar replied: "In matters of destiny, we need a national consensus."

For more than a thousand reasons, the Palestinian revolution is the nightmare that prevents the enemies of the Arab nation from sleeping. Following the halt of the Jordanian-Palestinian talks, President Reagan publicly assailed the PLO and called upon the Arab rulers to abandon the Rabat resolution on representation [of the Palestinian people].

The Arab regimes that are playing Three-Card Monte certainly want to remove the Palestinian revolution from their midst because the revolution successfully manages to survive the equations of existence in the Middle East.

The complexity shrouding the Palestinian course vouches for Brother Abu 'Ammar's judicious and seasoned command of the Palestinian revolution's leadership. But the whole problem is that the command itself is the target of attack. Therefore, these regimes do not want a unified Palestinian revolution under a capable leadership that knows the truth of stands and policies and firmly and doggedly adheres to its independent decisions. They want agents in this revolution. These regimes make no distinction between revolutionary extremist slogans and moderate conservative slogans. What is important, after all, is to shatter Palestine unity to facilitate its removal from the scene.

The legality that Brother Abu Ammar's leadership enjoys — the revolutionary, popular, and national legality — is the principal source of its strength. Therefore, it has become necessary to achieve the revolution's unity and protect this legality, which constitutes a solid barrier that repels the arrows directed at the Plestinian revolution from here and there.

Of course, the conspirators were able to find in the Palestiniank hyphenationrevolution's ranks some dreamers and romantics, but the road to hell is paved with good intentions. The Palestinian mind refuses to retreat to wishful thinking, but insists on remaining in the trench as an active mind that influences the course of events that affect the Palestinian cause.

A person might ask: What is that overwhelming madness that motivates Colonel al-Qadhdhafi and his information media? In fact, we can only say that Col al-Qadhdhafi is suffering from a chronic inability to understand, because if a stone had ruled Libya for 14 days it would have learned the basics of the Arab situation, the complexities of the Palestinian cause, the very serious and difficult circumstances against and under which the Palestinian revolution sometimes struggles. But the matter is not restricted to ignorance, madness, and dreams. Al-Qadhdhafi expresses a preconceived and planned stand. Is it not true that Col al-Qadhdhafi's mission in the Arab homeland and the Third World is to frustrate and cause dismemberment, as far as the results are concerned?

We in the Palestinian revolution do not deny that we have our differences and problems because of the complexity of our overall Palestinian situation, but we always put forth the time and efforts necessary to find sound solutions to our problems, differences, and causes, and we are not ashamed if the world and public opinion know that we have differences and that we are trying to solve them through our democratic methods. We reject any

method that contradicts democracy within the legitimate organizational framework. We clearly reject Al-Qadhdhafi's methods and logic because they lead the revolution to dismemberment and frustration, which is what Al-Qadhdhafi's mission is all about.

Today, Al-Qadhdhafi is in a desperate struggle and certainly stands with Israel, the Phalangists, and Washington. His message reaches some of the Palestinian dreamers in our ranks who find salvation in it and revere the Green Book as their bible. The practical and logical result of this is to shatter Palestinian unity. Of course, the revolutionary expressions which Col al-Qadhdhafi utters are the ointment under which he conceals frustration, failure, and dismemberment — the goal of his role in serving Washington.

National unity is one of the priorities of the Palestinian arena. National unity is the political stand adopted by the PNC — a stand that has won the unanimous support of the Palestinian people inside and outside the occupied territories. While reviewing some decisions, the Fatah Central Committee affirmed that Col al-Qadhdhafi is up to his ears in collusion to strike at the unity of the revolution and the unity of Fatah. He did not hesitate to publicly call for striking at this unity in the same manner as the Americans who consider the Palestinian revolution the main force that has aborted President Reagan's initiative.

The cards have been fully displayed following the Central Committee's meeting and the decisions that this committee has made. These decisions were made to countermand any plea, but the lack of realism in addition to the foreign instigation, particularly by the organs of Col al-Qadhdhafi and his agents, reveal that some of those we considered to have good intentions have failed the difficult test and rejected the movement's majority-supported, legitimate decisions, because they actually reflect the opinions and convictions of everyone.

The Palestinian armed forces are not the instrument to achieve this demand or implement that decision. They are the instrument of the Palestinian struggle to liberate Palestine. They should be free from Al-Qadhdhafi's methods of creating self-styled leadership. Therefore, a restoration to democracy and responsible legitimate framework should be the only way.

Resorting to arms in order to reject the legitimate body and decisions or reject the decisions of the Central Committee that enjoyed the support of the overwhelming in Fatah should be rejected. Throughout its history the Fatah movement has been an oasis for dialogue, an oasis for the meeting of all views, forces, and trends that fuse within the crucible of national struggle. Democracy, democratic dialogue, and recourse to the movement's institutions was the safety valve that safeguarded Fatah's unity.

What was rejected in the past must be rejected now. No one must seek an opportunity in the present conplex cicrumstances. Palestinian awareness is much more advanced than the awareness that motivates Col al-Qadhdhafi and all those who follow him. Money, as we have always maintained, does not make or break revolutions, but is a curse on those who possess it. It suffices those whom we call dreamers and the good-intentioned to hear of the stands of our kinfolk in the occupied territories to know that they are playing with fire [passage indistinct] resort to the legitimate framework and not play the game of arms, because the arms and those who carry them are dedicated to Palestine alone.

Since the outbreak of this revolution, our revolutionaries have vowed that their guns would serve Palestine and its people. This is Fatah's course and march.

Algiers VOP on Libya's Anti-Palestinian Campaigns

LD271951 Algiers Voice of Palestine 1700 GMT 27 May 83

[Text] The media of Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's regime continue their unjust campaigns against the Palestinian revolution and its leadership. The regime's oppressive apparatus also continues its campaigns of terror, oppression, and killing of Palestinian citizens in sister Libya. These campaigns have been going on since the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and have been intensified with the aim of interfering in Palestinian affairs, splitting Palestinian unity, and harming its revolution, cause, and historic leadership. In this context the regime recently assassinated five Palestinian citizens after false accusations were made against them. Mayors and other national figures in occupied Palestine have expressed indignation and condemnation of the provocative and aggressive practices and campaigns of killing and hatred waged by Al-Qadhdhafi's regime. [passage indistinct]

San'a' VOP on Israeli Deployments in Al-Biqa'

GF311734 San'a' Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 31 May 83

[Excerpt] A Palestinian military source in Damascus stressed yesterday that the Zionist authorities have so far deployed more than 3 mechanized brigades consisting of 10,000 Zionist soldiers, 150 tanks and armored personnel carriers, and 50 artillery pieces in Al-Biqa' on the contact lines with the Palestinian and Syrian forces. The Palestinian source said that by doing so, the Zionist enemy has so far deployed 3 military divisions consisting of 35,000 soldiers, 500 tanks, 900 armored personnel carriers, and more than 300 artillery pieces.

The source said this is the largest military deployment by Israel on a single front, an indication that the situation is still tense and is likely to explode.

KUNA: U.S. Reportedly Makes New Proposals To Syria

LD281833 Kuwait KUNA in English 1641 GMT 28 May 83

[Text] Rabat, may 28 (KUNA) — The U.S. has warned in messages to a number of Arab capitals against the outbreak of war between Syria and Israel and advised these states against involvement in the imminent conflagration, Arab diplomatic sources states here Saturday.

The sources, which requested anonymity, said the American messages raised the war possibility in view of Syria's adamant rejection of the U.S.-sponsored Lebanese-Israeli accord on foreign troops withdrawal and urged several Arab states to pressure Syria into reconsidering her rejectionist stand.

In what can be termed as typical U.S. "carrot and stick diplomacy," the sources stated that the U.S. Administration has made new proposals which can persuade Syria to reconsider its stand. "The U.S.", they added, "have offered Syria, through Arab parties, the revision of the accord such as to give priority to Lebanon's Arab relations."

Without elaborating, the sources said the U.S. Administration also suggested to issue a statement guaranteeing Syria's safety and security. The U.S. have asked from some Arab parties to exercise pressure on Syria with the aim of backing from her previous stand in return for amendment of the agreement stipulations in respect of the security arrangements, according to the diplomatic sources.

However, the sources said, Arab parties have on their part urged U.S. Administration to introduce an amendment to President Reagan's initiataive recognizing the Palestinian people's legitimate rights.

They revealed that Syria has also rejected an American proposal for Syrian negotiations with Israel, through U.S. envoys, on the latter's withdrawal from the Golan Heights.

In the messages, the U.S. has described the Lebanese-Israeli accord as first step in establishing permanent peace in the Middle East, but that the messages failed to state the method for realizing such peace, the sources concluded.

GULF AFFAIRS

GCC Official on Unified Gulf Military Force

GF271930 Doha QNA in Arabic 1146 GMT 27 May 83

[Text] Kuwait, 27 May (QNA) — Ibrahim as-Subhi, GCC assistant secretary general for political affairs, has said that there are steps to establish a unified military force to defend the region. He said this matter is being discussed by committees.

In a statement to the Kuwaiti paper *Al-Qabas* published today As-Subhi said that the idea of establishing an organization for military industrialization is relevant and that studies are currently being conducted on this matter.

As-Subhi said that the Gulf countries intend to adopt a military strategy that strengthens them so that they can defend their interests. He said that the GCC countries seek in their foreign policy to keep the region free of international conflict and seek to depend on their own strength.

The GCC assistant secretary general for political affairs added: A final draft has been drawn up for a unified passport for the GCC countries and will be submitted to the next meeting of GCC interior ministers for approval. He said that at the recent meeting of directors of immigration a blueprint of the unified passport was formulated.

Further on Military Coordination

GF301242 Doha QNA in Arabic 0955 GMT 30 May 83

[Text] Muscat, 30 May (QNA) — Omani Deputy Prime Minister for Security and Defense Affairs Fahar ibn Taymur has said that the GCC has come a long way in military coordination among its member-countries. He said that efforts are being made to draw up a joint strategy for the future by establishing a joint military command for the GCC countries. He said that experts from the military coodination committee that was set up by the GCC command is currently studying the matter.

In an interview with *'Uman* published today, Fahar ibn Taymur said that each GCC country is using its weapons to build up its strength and form a nucleus for the desired military unity among the GCC countries. He said that all GCC member-countries aspire to build up their strength so that they can carry out their role in defending the region.

He said that the formation of a unified military command for the GCC countries requires the unification of the sources of arms as a prelude to the unification of training on the use of these arms, the organization of forces on unified bases, and the training of technical cadres among commanders, officers, and men to carry out this task in order to achieve the strategic aims and facilitate the orders for mobilization, maneuvers, and operations.

The Omani deputy prime minister for security and defense affairs predicted that a Gulf military industry will be set up. He said that some GCC countries have already proposed this. The GCC summit that was held in Bahrain adopted this proposal.

Referring to the GCC's achievements, he said that the prevalant political situation makes cooperation and coordination among the GCC countries inevitable and necessary, because these countries have common interests and enjoy a strategic position.

Fahar ibn Taymur said that the GCC's establishment has had positive results for Gulf citizens as a whole, for it has yielded great achievements and important projects on various political, economic, social, security, and military levels.

The Omani deputy prime minister expressed his confidence in the future of GCC cooperation and in achieving the desired objectives of the GCC.

SAUDI ARABIA

Ministry Statement on Western Press Allegations

LD311312 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1140 GMT 31 May 83

[Text] Riyadh, 31 May (SPA) — The following statement has been issued by an official spokesman for the Ministry of Information:

Some Western papers have recently published news items and comments which we believe constitute, by their content and claims of the existence of a conflict of internal forces and a deterioration of economic conditions in the Kingdom, a new episode in the series of intrigues, deception, and fabrication campaigns.

Although we are accustomed to hearing the likes of these various campaigns [words indistinct] in some papers and magazines — whose sources we know and whose true intentions we realize — which do not deserve to be pondered, what has attracted our attention is that these poisonous and hateful campaigns have been planted in Western papers that normally evaluate and balance the word and look into the facets of [word indistinct] in the objective search for absolute truth without making use of triviality, exaggeration, and distortion of facts.

In order to prevent the Western press from falling into the error of false news about the Kingdom, we believe it appropriate for the Ministry of Information to prepare a special program. Officials of Western papers that have adopted these campaigns are invited to see for themselves the facts of the matter in the Kingdom and to witness with their own eyes the strong cohesion of trust and loyalty between the king and his people. They would see how every sentiment of brotherhood based on respect, devotion, and faithfulness prevails among the members of the great Saudi Arabian family, who rally around their leader and king, Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, and they would see the signs of cultural progress in every field.

If they see all this, we shall expect nothing less than a true word from them. The Kingdom will then continue on its path toward noble objectives, unperturbed by what is hatched by those who are full of hatred, and those who are lying in wait.

Information Ministry Source on VOL 'Fabrication'
LD312317 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2140 GMT 31 May 83

[Text] Riyadh, 31 May (SPA) — A responsible source at the Kingdom's Information Ministry has expressed strong regret for the fabrication by the Voice of Lebanon [VOL] radio in its evening newscast yesterday when it alleged that Saudi-Syrian talks had begun 3 days ago in complete secrecy to solve the the question of Syrian withdrawal from Lebanon, and that Syria had, among other conditions, asked for $12 billion.

The Saudi source added, while answering a question by SPA, that relations between the Kingdom and fraternal Syria have not at any time in the past been based on any material or transient aspect. These relations have been based on firm and dignified foundations of friendship, good will, understanding, and mutual respect since ancient times. He also said that it is not the Kingdom's policy or one of its established and inherited traditions to work secretly or surreptitiously. It has nothing to hide from the people, and all its contacts and links are based on firm and well known stands at all levels. Everything is aimed at serving Arab and Islamic issues.

The Voice of Lebanon radio should have verified the facts before broadcasting what it snatched from the mouths of malicious people, in the interest of respecting the sanctitity of speech and of preventing any disturbance of the brotherly atmosphere — which we eagerly try to maintain in clarity and purity.

Foreign Minister Receives Nepal, U.S. Delegations
LD311503 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1346 GMT 31 May 83

[Text] Riyadh, 31 May (SPA) — Foreign Minister His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal today received Nepalese Foreign Minister Padma Bahdur Khatri, who is currently on a visit to the Kingdom along with a delegation accompanying the king of Nepal's brother. A number of international issues of mutual interest were reviewed during the meeting.

His royal highness, the foreign minister, later today received two members of the U.S. Senate Foreign Affairs Committee currently visiting the Kingdom as part of a tour of several Middle Eastern countries. A number of international issues of mutual interest were discussed at the meeting.

Oil Slick Reportedly Hits Eastern Coast
GF010506 Manama Gulf Daily News in English 1 Jun 83 P 1

[Text] Thick tarry balls from an oil slick threatening marine life and desalination plants in the Gulf are reported to have hit parts of Saudi Arabia's eastern coast.

Gulf environment officials said yesterday the balls of heavy crude hit the coast near the Saudi oil terminal of Ras Tannura. They declined to give further details or say whether the patches hit in significant amounts.

Ras Tannura lies 56 kms north of a Saudi desalination plant in Al-Khobar, which reopened earlier this month after being closed in March, and the same distance from the northern coast of Bahrain.

There was no official Saudi confirmation of the reports.

The slick is caused by oil spewing from damaged Iranian wells.

The head of Iran's environment protection organisation, Mirza Taheri, said in Tehran recently the slick covered an area of 440 to 446 sq kms.

Environment officials in Bahrain, however, said the Iranian figure was too small. Other Gulf experts have estimated the size of the slick at up to 20,000 sq kms.

Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Qatar, Kuwait, Oman and the UAE are conferring over how to contain the oil, but the Iran-Iraq war has so far thwarted efforts to reach an agreement on capping the wells and mopping up the slick.

An environment official in Bahrain said a joint mop-up operation outside the war zone at the northern end of the Gulf, which was due to have started mid-May, had not been carried out due to a lack of response from Iran.

Papers on Shultz Remarks, Israeli-Syrian Conflict
LD281019 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0835 GMT 28 May 83

[Text] Riyadh, 28 May (SPA) — The Saudi paper *Ar-Riyad* today comments on the statements made by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz at a meeting of the Foreign Policy Society in New York concerning the recent Lebanese-Israeli agreement. The paper refers to Shultz' remarks that it is better to have a prosperous united neighbor rather than a divided one, and that this was not only in the interest of Syria but also in the profound interest of the Arab world, which is anxious to have Lebanon back provided that a curb is imposed on Israel to force it to retreat in a measure compatible with the aggression it has committed or at least compatible with part of the curb imposed on the Arab world.

It is wrong, the paper says, to deal with the Lebanese problem as one that concerns Israel alone or one of an Israeli-Syrian conflict over Lebanon. A more comprehensive look must be made at the map of the region to discern the effects of the Israeli moves. We will then find that more than three Arab countries have suffered losses in life and property, and have had their lands usurped by Israel, which has created the Lebanese problem in order to use it as a pretext to secure further bilateral agreements, thus weakening the Arabs as a whole.

Regarding the situation in the Lebanese Al-Biqa' and the likelihood of a military confrontation between Syria and the Israeli enemy, the newspaper *Al-Nadwah* writes that despite the declaration that it does not want a violent confrontation with Syria, the Israeli enemy has been amassing and reinforcing troops. This implies that it has a sure intention of launching an aggression against Syria.

The paper affirms Syria's ability to check any Israeli aggression strongly and adequately. It calls on the Arab countries to side with Syria in the face of the Zionist expansionist ambitions so that it will not suffer occupation of parts of its territory by the Israeli enemy as was the case with Lebanon.

AL-BILAD Calls For Arab Summit on Lebanon

GF300523 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 30 May 83

[From the press review]

[Text] In its editorial *Al-Bilad* said there is a pressing need more than ever before to convene an extraordinary Arab summit conference to confront Israeli plans in view of the escalation of the situation in Lebanon's Al-Biqa' by the Zionist enemy, who has poured reinforcements into the area, which is a clear provocation to the Arab nation.

Al-Bilad said that an Arab consensus and the unification of ranks is the best guarantee for retrieving Arab rights and stopping the bullies.

'Ukaz called for an unconditional Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon. The paper said this is a unanimous Arab demand, for Lebanon is an Arab country that must not be desecrated by foreign occupation.

UAE

Iran Foreign Ministry Official Arrives on Visit

GF311400 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1300 GMT 31 May 83

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 31 May (WAKH) — Mr 'Abbas Sorushi, head of the Political Department in the Iranian Foreign Ministry, arrived in Abu Dhabi this afternoon on an official 1-day visit to the UAE that is within a tour of a number of Arab countries. He was received upon arrival by Mr Sayf Sa'id, assistant director of the GCC department at the UAE Foreign Ministry, and by Mr Mahmud Sadat Madar-Sahi, the Iranian ambassador to the UAE.

Meets With Government Official

GF311930 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1740 GMT 31 May 83

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 31 May (WAKH) — Shaykh Surur ibn Muhammad, head of the UAE president's office, has received Mr 'Abbas Sorushi, head of the Political Department at the Iranian Foreign Ministry, who is currently visiting Abu Dhabi. During the meeting, which was attended by Mr 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Jarwan, Foreign Ministry under secretary, and by Mr Mahmud Sadat Madar-Shahi, the Iranian ambassador to the UAE, bilateral relations, current developments in the region, and the efforts being made to eliminate the floating oil slick in the Gulf waters were discussed.

AL-WAHDAH Criticizes Shultz Statement on Lebanon

GF281010 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0710 GMT 28 May 83

[From the press review]

[Excerpts] Under the title "Shultz Is Paving the Way for Aggression," *Al-Wahdah* has affirmed that the statement made by the U.S. secretary of state, in which he said that Lebanon will be divided if foreign troops are mot withdrawm, indicates a U.S. green light to launch a new attack against Syria on the pretext of saving Lebanon.

The paper pointed out that the objective of Shultz' statement is to blame what has happened, what is happening, and what will happen in Lebanon within the Zionist and U.S. plans on Syria and the PLO by drawing attention to their position of rejection — as if this is the only position that will lead to the division of Lebanon — and making it appear that any Israeli strike against the Syrian and Palestinian troops in Al-Biqa' will be in favor of Lebanon and in favor of peace, security, and stability in the region.

The newspaper exclaimed that the United States does not see any aggression in Israel's practices in Lebanon, but it sees this aggression in Syria's position; that it does not see any terrorism in the operations of the Zionist troops and their allies against the Lebanese and Palestinian civilians in Lebanon, but it sees this terrorism in the legitimate Lebanese and Palestinian operations; and that the United States does not blame Israel for causing sectarian fighting in Lebanon, but it blames Syria for its support for the Lebanese parties that have rejected the accord.

In conclusion, *Al-Wahdah* warned against Shultz' statements and said that these statements are aimed at justifying an aggression which is about to take place and at avoiding any Arab position that may emerge during the aggression.

Papers Warn of Imminent Israeli-Syrian War

GF311000 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0725 GMT 31 May 83

[From the press review]

[Excerpts] Abu Dhabi, 31 May (WAM) — The newspapers *Al-Fajr and Al-Khalij believe that the Israeli enemy will launch* its expected war against the Arab forces in Al-Biqa' and Syria in the next few days of early June.

The Ash-Shariqah-based newspaper *Al-Khalij* said: "The approval by the Israeli council of war to continue the state of full alert in the occupation forces in Lebanon, the presence of 35,000 Israeli soldiers backed by hundreds of fighters, tanks, and artillery [in Lebanon], and Shultz' threat to divide Lebanon are all facts that indicate or rather affirm that the countdown of the Israeli aggression has become a matter of few days."

Reviewing the aggressions Israel has repeatedly launched against the Arabs in the month of June, the newspaper said: "Israel is in the habit of making June an Israeli month because in June last

year the Israeli forces launched an attack against Lebanon and occupied an Arab capital, Beirut. In the previous year, Israel unleashed an attack against Iraq, striking at its reactor in an attempt to destroy any Arab source of power anywhere."

The newspaper *Al-Fajr* editorially warned against the possibility of changing the expected war from a conventional war with limited weapons into a limited nuclear war against the region during which both superpowers would for all practical purposes carry out their experiments. In this regard, the newspaper called for holding an urgent new Arab summit "in the next few hours to discuss what is going on and what is being plotted against our Arab region because the situation is serious and rapidly developing, entailing danger for all of us." Referring to the increasing Israeli military concentrations in Al-Biqa' and the advanced weapons which the enemy is introducing to the arena, the newspaper said that war is certainly going to erupt and that "those who think it will not be more than a limited war are surely wrong because if war breaks out it will be limitless and its extent will be hard to predict especially since both superpowers will be extensively participating in it."

YAR

Foreign Minister Confers With Indian Counterpart

GF311920 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 31 May 83

[Excerpt] Brother 'Ali Lutfi ath-Thawr, minister of foreign affairs and member of the Standing Committee, discussed with A.A. Rahim, Indian minister of state for external affairs, who is currently visiting our country, bilateral relations, areas of existing cooperation, and means of expanding cooperation in various fields, in addition to the current developments in the Middle East and issues of mutual interest.

Diplomatic Relations Established With Indonesia

GF311912 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 31 May 83

[Text] The YAR and the Republic of Indonesia have decided to establish diplomatic relations between them at the ambassadorial level.

This was stated in a joint communique issued today in San'a' and Jakarta which in part said:

Based on the desire of both countries to cooperate and develop ties of friendship in accordance with the principles contained in the UN Charter, and on their joint belief in the close links that join them within the framework of the Islamic Conference Organization and the Nonalignment Movement, the YAR and the Republic of Indonesia both agreed today to establish diplomatic ties between them on the ambassadorial level.

Mubarak Discusses Democracy, Economic Issues

NC292159 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 29 May 83

[Text] President Husni Mubarak today met with popular and executive leaderships in Al-Mansurah. The meeting was attended by Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din, ministers, and several leaders and members of the National Democratic Party.

Speaking at the meeting, the president said that the course of democracy is difficult but in the long run it is the exemplary course in the interest of the people and their future and right to freedom and construction.

The president said: Let us look forward to the future and let all efforts be devoted to construction and development. There is no need to dig out the past and turn the people's attention to peripheral issues that will deflect their efforts.

The president said that in democracy there is one view and another view. It is the duty of the majority and the opposition to enhance democracy through a good dialogue so as to achieve the people's interests and Egypt's national goals and to solve the masses' daily problems. The majority and the opposition should compete in their views and debate logically. Let us learn that confronting the other's view can only be through argument and reason. Democracy is not mere slogans or words, but it is effort and work to enhance it and also maintain its march.

In the field of production and domestic questions, the president said: The real challenge before the government and the people is to succeed in the implementation of the economic and social development plan with the speed and the priorities to which the government is committed, the dimensions of which the people are aware. The plan can only be achieved through the efforts and sacrifices of the people. The president said that the plan is based on both increased self-reliance and production. Increased production is the solution of and the outlet to all our economic problems.

The president reviewed the progress made in implementing the plan during the first year and the projects that have been established. The president said that the future is full of hope as long as the people are sincere in their giving and that Egypt can be built only by the Egyptians.

The president said that the 1973 war was the war of victory which the Egyptian people achieved with their blood and that the armed forces were victorious. Martyrs and heroes fell so that Egyptian territory would be free and so that Arab dignity would be restored.

The president reviewed Egypt's foreign policy and the Middle East question. He said: We hope that the entire Arab nation will contribute to the achievement of peace in Lebanon and to the withdrawal of all foreign forces from it in order to safeguard Lebanon's integrity and sovereignty.

The president then answered several questions in an open dialogue with the conferees.

Regarding Arab relations, the president said that Egypt is the heart of Arabism and that its relations and contacts with the Arab brothers are being maintained so that views on our fateful issues can be exchanged.

Mubarak, King Husayn Exchange Messages

NC301406 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1129 GMT 30 May 83

[Text] Cairo, 30 May (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has received a cable of condolences from King Husayn ibn Talal, the monarch of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, on the sinking of the Egyptian steamer 10 Ramadan. The cable reads:

I was deeply pained by the catastrophe which befell the Egyptian steamer 10 Ramadan. On my own behalf and that of the Jordanian people, I send to Your Excellency and to the fraternal people of the Arab Republic of Egypt sincerest condolences, imploring God Almighty to bless the souls of the victims and to protect you and the sons of fraternal Egypt from every harm.

President Mubarak replied with the following cable of thanks:

I have received your kind condolences on the catastrophe which befell the steamer 10 Ramadan and which claimed many lives. I thank you, Dear Brother, and the Jordanian people for your fraternal condolences, which had a great effect in alleviating the pain of the stricken families. I implore God Almighty to protect you and your fraternal people from any misfortune.

Mubarak Makes Inspection Visit to Qina

NC311444 Cairo MENA in English 1320 GMT 31 May 83

[Text] Qina, Egypt, May 31 (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak continued his field visit to work and production sites in the governorates of Egypt with the objective of removing obstacles impeding production. The president paid surprise field visits to Qina today that lasted for seven hours during which he inaugurated a number of food security, educational and public service projects. The president also held a political meeting with the leaders of Qina Governorate in which he expounded the domestic condition and external situation.

The president was accompanied by Premier Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din, Deputy Premier and Minister of Education and Scientific Research Dr Mustafa Kamal Hilmi, Minister of State for Agriculture and Food Security Dr Yusuf Wali, Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation Tawfiq 'Abduh Isma'il, and Minister of State for Local Government Sa'd Ma'mun.

Mubarak Discusses Nation's Role

NC311942 Cairo MENA in English 1930 GMT 31 May 83

[Text] Qina, Egypt, May 31 (MENA) — Egypt is keen on achieving a comprehensive and just peace in the (Middle East) area, President Husni Mubarak told a meeting of the ruling National Democratic Party (NDP) here today.

"Peace is a strategic line Egypt will continue in seeking to realize it," the president underlined.

Egypt, he said, restored its soil in accordance with the first Camp David agreement framework.

Describing the Camp David agreement as having been "established by the will of the millions of the Egyptian people," the president said the second (Camp David) framework is for the Palestinian people in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The president reviewed the developments of the Lebanese problem, indicating that Egypt has "reportedly called for lifting hands off Lebanon."

President Mubarak briefed the local NDP leaderships attending the meeting on the Egyptian drive for achieving an Israeli troop withdrawal from Lebanon, the contacts Egypt conducted with the American Administration and European countries, as well as its consultations with the Arab countries to maintain Lebanon's independence and territorial integrity, which would not be achieved without "full withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanese territory."

"Egypt will continue to play its Arab role in line with the higher interests of the Egyptian people and the strategy they have chosen of their own for achieving a comprehensive and just peace in the area," the president said, putting an emphasis on the importance of the role Egypt has played throughout history in the Arab-Palestinian issue, construction and development.

The president said Egypt plays a leading and active role as an African country, maintaining close ties with the continent's countries.

He said Egypt coordinates with the African countries for developing unified African attitudes towards common and international issues.

The president said Egypt is co-founder in the nonalignment movement, which comprises a large number of African countries. Egypt, he pointed out, played an active role for activating the movement and enhancing its effectiveness in the interest of all of its member states.

Explaining that democracy, which is the government of the people, by the people, and for the people, is the system "which we have willingly chosen," the president said it is meant to achieve "security and safety for the people" and in order that "stability would prevail under a healthy atmosphere that would provide the people (with the chance) to build the present and the future."

"Let the majority and the opposition work for this end, and let difference and agreement be in the interest of the people and their issues," the president said.

President Mubarak upheld the supremacy of the law, hailing Egyptian judiciary as "fair" and viewing it as a "fort of safety" and a "fortress for each citizen, maintaining his right and his safety".

Nile Valley Parliament Members Return

NC312142 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2115 GMT 31 May 83

[Text]Cairo, 31 May (MENA) — People's Assembly Speaker Dr Sufi Abu Talib, Consultative Council Speaker Dr Subhi 'Abd al-Hakim, and members of the Egyptian side in the Nile Valley Parliament returned here tonight after participating in the parliament meetings in Khartoum.

During their 9-day visit to Sudan, Dr Sufi Abu Talib, Dr 'Abd al-Hakim, and members of the Egyptian side in the parliament attended the Sudanese revolution anniversary celebrations and the celebrations marking President Ja'far Numayri's reelection as president of the republic.

Upon their arrival at Cairo Airport, Abu Talib and 'Abd al-Hakim were received by Minister of State for People's Assembly and Consultative Council Affairs Muhammad Rashwan and a number of People's Assembly and Consultative Council members.

NPUG Official Resigns, Makes Statement

NC301920 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1630 GMT 30 May 83

[Text] Cairo, 30 May (MI 'A) — Dr Yahya al-Jamal has affirmed that his resignation from the National Progressive Union Group [NPUG] is due to differences in views between him and the party over foreign and domestic policy, Arab relations, and Egyptian-Sudanese integration.

In a statement to MENA, Dr al-Jamal said that he believes that the political leadership in Egypt under President Husni Mubarak enjoys a great deal of integrity — which necessitates that all political forces in Egypt cooperate with it.

Dr al-Jamal, who announced his resignation yesterday and who was chairman of the NPUG Political Committee, said that recently it has become evident that the NPUG does not want to cooperate at all with the political leadership and that it does not understand or support this leadership.

This trend was expressed in an article written by Dr Fu'ad Mursi in the NPUG organ *Al-Ahali* under the headline "Another September Is Coming." Dr al-Jamal said that this article was the straw that broke the camel's back.

Dr al-Jamal said that the nationalist current inside and outside the party has every hope of establishing its own party, that its presence within the NPUG is only for the sake of working publicly, and that this current has its own apparatus.

Dr al-Jamal said that he is now cooperating with a group of nationalist forces in Egypt to carry out a study of the political situation in Egypt — a study which is expected to take 1 year — in order to identify the real tendencies and needs and the best solutions for Egypt's problems within an Arab-Egyptian framework.

Chief of Staff, Delegation Return From Bucharest

NC281348 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1305 GMT 28 May 83

[Text] Cairo, 28 May (MENA) — Armed Forces Chief of Staff Lieutenant General 'Abd an-Nabi Hafiz and his accompanying delegation returned to Cairo from Bucharest this afternoon following a 5-day visit to Romania.

After his arrival Hafiz said that his visit to Romania was in response to a visit made by Romanian Chief of Staff General Milea to Egypt last witner. He also said that these visits between Romania and Egypt are aimed at bolstering cooperation between the two countries in the various military domains.

Reportage on 3-Day Visit by Polish Official

Wiejacz Arrives 28 May

NC280906 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0605 GMT 28 May 83

[Text] Cairo, 28 May (MENA) — Polish Foreign Ministry Under Secretary of State Jozef Wiejacz arrived in Cairo this morning on a 3-day visit to Egypt. He will meet with Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali, and a number of senior officials in the economic and investment sectors.

Ash-Shafi'i Meets Wiejacz

NC281355 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1300 GMT 28 May 83

[Text] Cairo, 28 May (MENA) — During his meeting today with Polish Foreign Ministry Under Secretary of State Jozef Wiejacz, who is currently visiting Cairo, Assistant Foreign Minister 'Umran Ash-Shafi'i reviewed the current international issues, foremost among them the Middle East issue.

Ambassador Ash-Shafi'i explained the various developments in the area particularly in light of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement. He emphasized Egypt's interest in the need to safeguard Lebanon's unity and sovereignty over its territory. He also affirmed Egypt's stand on the Palestinian issue and the significance of giving impetus to the peace process in the Middle Eastern area.

During the meeting Wiejacz explained the various conditions and developments in his country as well as the current conditions in Europe. The discussions also concentrated on bilateral relations and the means to bolster them in various domains.

The Polish official will convey a letter from the Polish foreign minister to Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali when the latter receives him tomorrow.

'Ali, Wiejacz Discuss Lebanon

NC291504 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 29 May 83

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has said that Egypt is eager that calm be restored in Lebanon and a solution be reached to achieve the withdrawal of Israeli and other forces from Lebanon. He also expressed the hope that the current contacts among the parties concerned in the Lebanese arena will yield positive results for self-restraint to avert an armed clash, which would not be in the interest of any of the area's states.

'Ali made these comments during the talks he and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali held today at the Foreign Ministry with the Polish deputy foreign minister, who said that he handed Kamal Hasan 'Ali a message from the Polish foreign minister expressing Poland's desire to strengthen its relations with Egypt in various fields. He said that a meeting will be held between the Egyptian and Polish foreign ministers during the new session of the UN General Assembly.

Wiejacz Departs 31 May

NC310725 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0715 GMT 31 May 83

[Text] Cairo, 31 May (MENA) — Jozef Wiejacz, Polish Foreign Ministry under secretary of state, left Cairo early this morning following a 3-day visit to Cairo, during which he met with Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, handed him a message from the Polish foreign minister, and discussed bilateral realtions and issues of common concern. He also met with Assistant Foreign Minister Ambassador 'Umran ash-Shafi'i and discussed with him important international issues, primarily the Middle East issue.

'Ali, Tanzanian Envoy Discuss African Affairs

NC301436 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 30 May 83

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali today met with the Tanzanian ambassador in Cairo. They reviewed developments in the Middle East situation and topics related to the forthcoming OAU summit conference scheduled to start its meetings in Addis Ababa next Monday. During the meeting a review was made of the topics pertaining to the Tanzanian foreign minister's forthcoming visit to Egypt.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali affirmed Egypt's interest in solving the problems besetting the OAU and said Egypt will participate in the African summit conference with a view to bolstering the OAU and safeguarding its principles.

Ghali, Mexican Envoy Discuss Central America

NC301449 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 30 May 83

[Text] Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali today met with the Mexican ambassador in Cairo. A radio correspondent has learned that the Mexican ambassador notified Dr Ghali of the aim of the meeting currently being held in Panama which is being attended by the foreign ministers of Mexico, Colombia, and Venezuela to discuss settling the disputes and differences among the Central American countries and halting their armaments policies. The radio correspondent also learned that Dr Butrus Ghali affirmed Egypt's interest in the

efforts that are being made among the Central American countries to solve their differences.

Maldivian Envoy Brings Message for Mubarak

NC301722 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1400 GMT 30 May 83

[Text] Cairo, 30 May (MENA) — Mohamed Zaheer Hussain, the Maldivian minister of education and personal envoy of Maldivian President Maumoon Abdul Gayoom, arrived in Cairo this afternoon on a 2-day visit to Egypt.

After his arrival Hussain said that he has a message for President Husni Mubarak from President Gayoom. He also said that after visiting Cairo he will go to Saudi Arabia to convey a similar message to King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

Hussain was met at the airport by Dr Mustafa Kamal Hilmi, deputy prime minister and minister of state for education and scientific research.

Commentary on U.S., USSR Roles in Lebanon

NC301708 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 30 May 83

[Bahiy ad-Din Shu'ayb commentary: "The Current Situation in Lebanon — Between the Drums of War and the Maneuvers of Policy"]

[Excerpts] It is clear that matters have been exacerbated in Lebanon to a disturbing degree since Syria announced its opposition to the agreement on the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Lebanon and since some Arab regimes began to make demands on Lebanon beyond its capability.

The Lebanese side does not understand the fierce campaigns being led by some Arab and non-Arab regimes against the agreement. The perplexing question is: Do these regimes want Lebanon's territory to remain under Israeli control until they draw up a higher pan-Arab plan to liberate Lebanon with the result that it will become another Palestine?

In order not to take long in enumerating the horrific details, we will get to the essence of the issue and say: Since Washington moved to solve the Arab-Israeli dispute with all its weight and in a manner that does not conflict with its strategy, Moscow's image began to fade behind the U.S. presence in the area. Since the international conflict is a long-breath game, every party was lying in wait for the other. In actual fact, Moscow seized the opportunity of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement and declared its rejection of it in form and topic. Damascus undertook the task of putting this rejection on the trigger of the rifle, as the Syrians say.

Thus, the struggle between the two superpowers began openly in the Lebanese arena: The United States considers that the Soviets have nothing to do in anything in the Middle East area, that they must not participate in the negotiations, and that there is absolutely no justification for their presence in the area. As for the Soviet Union, it is clinging to its footholds in Syria, eager not to budge from them, anxious to expand the area of its influence, and it (?believes) that the mixing of cards in Lebanon is the opportunity of a lifetime to bring it back to the area. The current situation basically began to depend on the long breath of each party, particularly since the Soviet and U.S. military presences in Lebanon have become real and since should any stray shell fall on this or that position it will turn the cold war into a actual catastrophe. Despite this, the current escalation, the massing of forces, the threats, the warnings, and the breaking of the sound barrier by the planes are but manifestations of strength.

We must also take into consideration that the conflict between the two superpowers in Lebanon is matched by a similar bloody conflict in Central America and that the two parties are involved there. We must not disassociate what is taking place in El Salvador from what is taking place in Beirut, despite the great distance, and that all this escalation here or there is controlled by precise calculations. Therefore, what is taking place in Lebanon makes it incumbent on the Arab nation not to take the attitude of the onlooker because such a negative role will turn it into mere fuel in the cold war which will not have the least interest in it.

Communique on 3 Iranian 'Naval Targets' Sunk
JN311657 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1610 GMT 31 May 83

[Communique No 1,108 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 31 May 83]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Whenever the insane Iranian regime indulges in its foolish acts and its aggression against steadfast Iraq in an attempt to weaken Iraq's security, independence, and revolutionary development, it finds the brave Iraqis stronger and more determined to confront and defeat the aggressors. The results of the operations carried out by our land, sea, and air forces last night and today are as follows:

1. Formations of our daring Air Force this afternoon carried out strong attacks and bold raids against the enemy's important targets and military installations deep inside enemy territory in the central sector of the front, scoring direct, effective hits and completely destroying these targets and installations. Our brave soldiers saw flames consuming the remains of the enemy targets. All our daring aircraft returned safely to base after successfully carrying out their missions.

2. This morning, our brave Navy spotted a number of enemy ships and targets at the entrance of the Khowr-e Musa Strait, in the northeast Arab Gulf, as they headed for Bandar Khomeyni. Our brave naval units and their air units attacked them, completely destroying three naval targets. The other targets fled, leaving the destroyed targets in flames before they were swallowed up by waters of the Gulf. In the wake of the attack, the enemy attempted to salvage what remained of its damaged and destroyed targets but failed. All our naval units and aircraft returned safely to their bases after successfully confronting the enemy's forces and destroying its targets.

3. Spotting an enemy concentration in front of its positions in the northern sector of the front, one of our forward units opened fire with artillery, killing 14 and destroying 1 vehicle and 1 infantry position.

4. The artillery of the Khomeyniite clique today intermittently shelled Basra, Mandali, their suburbs, and the townships of Zurbatiyah and Ash-Shihabi, causing damage to a number of civilian establishments in Mandali and injuring a civilian in Basra.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 31 May 1983

Commander Highlights Air Force Role, Efficiency
JN311045 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0930 GMT 31 May 83

[Text] Baghdad, 31 May (INA) — The commander of the Air Force and air defenses has stated that the Iraqi aircraft can strike at targets deep inside the Iranian territory, whenever and wherever they choose.

In press statements published here today on the occasion of the thousandth day since the outbreak of the war, the Air Force and air defenses commander said: Iranian airspace is still a theater for our war operations, adding we are capable of striking at Iranian targets wherever and whenever we may choose.

The Air Force commander said that the first Iraqi air strike against the Iranian enemy on 22 September 1980 had accomplished its objectives and was retaliatory for the Iranian aggression on 4 September 1980. In his statements, the commander said the Iranian Air Force is completely ineffective and is now on the defensive. He said that the Iranian Air Force is incapable of discharging offensive operations due to lack of capabilities and aptitude.

Saddam Discusses War With French Journalist
JN311430 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1320 GMT 31 May 83

[Text] Baghdad, 11 May (INA) — President Saddam Husayn has said the war is not the primary or the only manifestation of life but is an emergency measure to protect life against danger. The president pointed out that the view of Khomeyni and his henchmen that war is the basic law of life shows selfish, depraved motives and opinions that are based on expansion. He added that they believe in isolating people from life, which they view with closed minds and an unrealistic approach. This came during a discussion between the president and the French journalist and writer (Charles Saint Prou), chairman of the French Middle East Peace Committee, in Baghdad today.

During the discussion, the president asserted that Iraq is continuing its development and resisting the aggressive foreigners. In view of Iraqi membership in the Third World, the Iraqi leadership is proud of this development and will allow no halt in the progress of Iraq. The president said that the songs of Iraqi children express this spirit, which is also manifest in the sound of the rifle at the front. The president answered questions by the French journalist on the Iraqi-Iranian war and on the president's views of the ultimate results of the war.

The president also spoke on the general Arab situation, Iraq's firm, principled international policy, Iraq's opinion on friendly relations, and its practical measures in this field based on the principles of independnece, equity, and joint interest.

The discussion was attended by Khalid 'Abd al-Mun'im, chief of the president's office, and the director general of the press and media department of the same office.

Iranian Rulers Accused of Being 'Stupid,' 'Insane'
GF311200 Baghdad International Service in Azeri 1800 GMT 29 May 83

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners, with the help and support of U.S. imperialism and Zionism, the impostor rulers in Iran, who are the cruel enemies of peace and security, launched a war against revolutionary Iraq. This undesirable war began on 4 September

1980 [as heard] with the attack of Khomeyni's aggressive forces on the inviolable borders of our country, an attack which was supported by artillery and aircraft. The heroic Iraqi forces, however, quickly destroyed the forces of the aggressors and forced them to retreat. Iraq informed the world that it did not wish to continue the war.

International organizations and Islamic countries conferred with both sides, demanding that the disagreement be resolved through peaceful means. Peaceloving Iraq agreed to all the proposals put forward by good will delegations for the ending of the aggressive war imposed on it by the mullahs in Tehran and Qom. However, the rulers in Iran rejected the goodwill displayed by the Islamic Conference, the Nonaligned Movement, international organizations, and the UN body and insisted on prolonging the war. Khomeyni's aggressive attacks intensified, resulting in bloody clashes. The heroic Iraqi forces, however, fought against the aggressors with a high and dignified spirit and gained new victories every day. They inflicted heavy losses on the Iranian Army.

Regrettably, the confused and deceitful rulers of Iran failed to take this as a lesson. They displayed once again that they were [words indistinct] extremely vicious, conspiratorial, occupationist, and aggressive. The victorious Iraqi Armed Forces, after holding on to the Iranian land they occupied for some time, withdrew on their own will and positioned themselves on Iraq's international borders. Irrespective of Iraq's humane and peaceloving initiative, the ruling Iranian mullahs did not hesitate in rejecting the peace calls by Iraq and international organizations. In fact, regardless of the serious wounds they suffered after every attack, they moved to declare that they are waging a defensive war. However, the statements they have issued to this effect have only served to prove that these turbaned criminals are nothing else but stupid, impostors, confused, insane,and aggressive.

Envoy to Turkey Discusses Anti-Kurdish Operation

NC311437 Istanbul Gunes in Turkish 30 May 83 pp 1, 8

[Interview given by Iraqi Ambassador to Turkey Taha Mahmud al-Qaysi to *Gunes* correspondent Mithat Sirmen in Ankara — undated]

[Text] Ankara — Iraqi Ambassador to Ankara Taha Mahmud al-Qaysi has told *Gunes* his views on the operations that Turkish military units have started inside Iraqi territory. The ambassador said: "We are thankful to Turkey for this operation."

Stating that the operation was initiated on the strength of an agreement signed between Turkey and Iraq some time ago and with the consent of the Iraqi Government, Ambassador al-Qaysi added that between 1,500 and 2,000 separatist adventurers have been caught. Ambassador al-Qaysi continued: "Iraq is in a state of war. The people who have been caught on our territory will be treated as enemies or traitors. These militants will be tried before military tribunals in Turkey and Iraq, and they will receive the punishment they deserve."

Commenting on the situation, Ambassador al-Qaysi said: "As you know, certain isolated groups have been creating incidents, committing acts of sabotage, and continuously molesting and threatening the people on the Turkish-Iraqi border. It is known that a large section of those directing this terrorist movement belong to separatist goups who have infliltrated from Syria and Iran and who enjoy the support of these countries. Their sole objective is to spoil the friendly relations between Turkey and Iraq and to undermine the developing economic relations by embarking on various acts of sabotage, such as damaging the oil pipeline. When these terrorists create trouble on Iraqi territory, they flee to Turkish territory; and when they create trouble on Turkish territory, they flee to Iraqi territory, using hideouts which the favorable conditions of the land provide. However, there was one thing they never took into account — the entry of Turkish troops into Iraqi territory. They took advantage of our war with Iran and thought that Turkish troops would not enter Iraqi territory. In fact, in accordance with an agreement we signed about a year ago, we recognized this mutual right to each other.

"Very serious cooperation exists between our two countries in this field. This operation, which was also carried out with the participation of Iraqi troops, was finalized very successfully. There is a frontier between Turkey and Iraq, but the friendship existing between us has turned this frontier concept into a completely different form. For the purpose of safeguarding our frontiers and establishing peace, Turkish troops can enter Iraq and Iraqi troops can enter Turkey quite easily. When the Turkish troops entered Iraq, they felt at home. We, therefore, are very thankful to Turkey. The Turkish Army is strong and capable of securing peace as much in its own country as in Iraq."

When asked "how do you assess Turkey's attitude toward the Iraq-Iran conflict," Ambassador al-Qaysi replied: "Turkey has played an extremely impartial role in this war. However, it can perhaps play a more active role in terminating the war by undertaking a more serious mediating mission. But some circles are exploiting Turkey's attitude toward the war. For example, I strongly protest the views expressed in Ankara by the Japanese ambassador on this matter. The Japanese ambassador has maintained that Turkey is taking advantage of the Iraq-Iran war, that it is building its economy on the debris of this war, and that it does not sincerely wish to see the war end. He cited as an example similar accomplishments by Japan during the Korean-Vietnamese war. We vehemently denounce such a viewpoint. We are confident that above all, Turkey respects humanity and the right to exist and that it stringently observes Great Ataturk's principle of 'peace at home, peace abroad.' We know that the Turks are noble and magnanimous enough not to attempt to revive their economy on the graves of people who fell as martyrs in Iraq and Iran."

Kurdish Party Condemns Rival's Attacks

JN311723 (Clandestine) Voice of Iraqi Kurdistan in Arabic 1610 GMT 31 May 83

[Text] The comrade secretary of the Kurdistan Democratic Party in Syria has addressed a letter to Comrade 'Aziz Muhammad, first secretary of the Central Committee of the allied Iraqi

Communist Party. In the name of his party, he condemned the barbaric attacks carried out by the so-called Patriotic Union of Kurdistan against the forces of the Democratic National Front-JUD.

Information Minister Receives Egyptian Delegate

JN311618 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1535 GMT 31 May 83

[Text] Baghdad, 31 May (INA) — Latif Nusayyif Jasim, minister of culture and information, received Salah Jalal, doyen of Egyptian journalists, in Baghdad today and discussed a number of issues with him of interest to the two countries. They reviewed the Iraqi-Iranian war circumstances and Iran's intransigence toward all the mediation to end the war. They also discussed inter-Arab relations.

'Text' of Iraqi-Philippine Joint Statement

JN281826 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 28 May 83

["Text" of Iraqi-Philippine joint statement issued on 28 May 1983 on visit to the Philippines by Taha Yasin Ramadan, Iraqi RCC member and first deputy prime minister]

[Text] At the invitation of the Philippine Government, His Excellency Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, paid a visit to the Philippines 25-27 May 1983. Accompanying the first deputy prime minister were Hasan 'Ali, RCC member and trade minister, and a high-level delegation.

During their stay in the Philippines, the first deputy prime minister, the trade minister, and members of the delegation were accorded a warm welcome and generous hospitality in a manner commensurate with the existing relations of friendship between the two countries.

Taha Yasin Ramadan, the first deputy prime minister, was received by the President and Mrs Marcos at [name indistinct]. The Philippine president expressed the conviction that the visit to the Philippines by Taha Yasin Ramdan, the first deputy prime minister, will contribute to strengthening the ties of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

The first deputy prime minister also met with Philippine Prime Minister Cesar Virata and other Cabinet members. The talks dealt with bilateral relations as well as with other regional and international issues of mutual concern. The talks were held in an atmosphere of amity and friendship. The two sides noted with satisfaction the development in the relations between Iraq and the Philippines.

Realizing the new prospects for beefing up their fruitful cooperation, the two sides decided to expand bilateral cooperation in the spheres of trade, economic projects, science, technology, energy and culture on the basis of mutual benefit and equality.

During the visit, the two sides signed an agreement for economic, scientific, and technical cooperation. Also, they signed a tourist agreement. The two sides expressed satisfaction for the development in and promotion of their bilateral relations, stressing the need for further promotion of these relations on the basis of mutual respect of sovereignty, nonintervention in domestic affairs, and mutual benefit.

The Iraqi side, alluding to the Iraqi-Iranian dispute, pointed out that Iraq entered the war in defense of its sovereignty and rights. The Iraqi side explained the international efforts being exerted to solve the dispute, expressing Iraq's readiness to respond to the efforts exerted on the various international levels to realizing a cease-fire and attain a peaceful settlement based on the principles of the UN Charter and the Nonaligned Movement in a manner that would ensure the just and legitimate rights of each side, and would establish the bases of coexistence, good neighborliness and cooperation among the region's states.

The Philippine side expressed under standing of and appreciation for Iraq's responses to these efforts. It also expressed its support for the UN endeavors and the other international efforts, including those of the Islamic Conference Organization which are aimed at realizing a peaceful settlement to the dispute. The Philippine side expressed the hope that the two warring sides will soon reach a satisfactory solution for the sake of peaceful development and progress of the region's states and peoples.

The Philippine side reiterated its denunciation of the Israeli air attack on the Iraqi nuclear installation as a serious (?violation) of the UN Charter and international law. The Philippine side noted that this kind of action violates the right of the developing countries in achieving scientific progress with the use of technology for peaceful purposes and social progress.

Upon reviewing the situation in the Arab region, the two sides noted that the core of the Middle East question lies in the Palestinian problem. They affirmed their support for the rights of the Palestinian people to determine their own future and set up their own independent state in Palestine. The two sides reaffirmed their reaffirmed their recognition that the PLO is the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. The two sides condemned Israel's decision to annex Jerusalem and the Golan Heights, stressing that these two decisions contravene international law and norms and the pertinent UN resolutions.

The Iraqi and Philippine sides urged the international community to reject these two decisions and to treat them as null and void.

In this regard, the two sides condemned all attacks on and violations of Lebanon's sovereignty, regional unity and independence. They stressed the need for safeguarding peace and security in the Gulf region and nonintervention of big powers in the domestic affairs of the region's states to enable them to ensure their security, stability, and development.

The two sides agreed that the security of the Gulf region should be the responsibility of the region's states without the intervention of any foreign elements.

The Philippine side explained to the Iraqi side the internal developments in the Philippines, including the situation in the southern Philippines. The Iraqi side sincerely hoped that this

internal question will be solved in a peaceful manner, acceptable to the parties concerned, through negotiations within the context of the Philippines' sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity.

Upon discussing the situation in Southeast Asia, the two sides expressed concern over the continuing tension and dispute in the area which create instability harming the economic development and progress of the region's states. The two sides expressed the hope that constructive efforts will be exerted for achieving an all-embracing settlement to the disputes among the various region's states. The Philippine side recalled the relevant UN resolutions and the international conference's declaration on Kampuchea.

The two sides expressed full support for the UN declaration that considered the Indian Ocean as a peace zone. The two sides expressed support for all the UN initiatives for realizing this objective in service of the interest of the region's states and peoples as well as of the interest of world peace and security. The two sides voiced their countries' solidarity with the states and peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America in their struggle against imperialism, neo-colonialism, foreign hegemony, and racial discrimination and segregation. They expressed apprehension over the mounting tension among the big powers and over the wars by proxy threatening the sovereignty and independence of states and peoples.

The two sides expressed their unwavering support for the UN and the basic principles of its Charter, including those pertinent to nonintervention in domestic affairs of other states, elimination of the danger of the use of force and threats in international relations, and the respect of the states' right to determine their future, sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity. The two sides agreed to work to bring about a halt of arms race and to seriously embark upon realizing a general and all-embracing disarmament in accordance with effective international rules. They welcomed efforts for reducing arms production and eliminating nuclear weapons.

The two sides pointed out that any progress in this direction would contribute to enhancing world peace and security.

On discussing the world economic problems, the two sides stressed the need for effective tangible measures to realize the new international economic order based on equality, justice, and prosperity of all states, particularly the developing countries. The Philippine side pointed to its special proposal for making the Philippines a headquarters for the UNCTAD fund.

The Philippines expressed appreciation for Iraq's initiative to set up a long-term fund in support of the developing countries to confront traces of inflation. The advanced industrial countries, irrespective of their political and economic systems, shall contribute to this fund in the amount equal to the size of the inflation exported by them to the developing countries. All the oil-producing countries shall also contribute to this fund in the amount equal to the increase in the price of their oil exports to the developing countries.

The two sides focused their attention on the North-South dialogue, stressing the importance of initiating [word indistinct] of UN negotiations, stressing their support for the Group of 77's proposals made at the United Nations and at the various world bodies. They also expressed the conviction that the developing countries must strengthen their economic and technical cooperation.

Taha Yasin Ramadan, the first deputy prime minister, extended an invitation to Prime Minister Cesar Virata to pay an official visit to Iraq.

The first deputy prime minister expressed his thanks and deep appreciation and those of the accompanying delegation to President Ferdinand Marcos for the warm welcome and generous hospitality accorded them by the people and Government of the Philippines during their stay in Manila.

Oil Minister Holds Press Conference

JN312112 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1500 GMT 31 May 83

[Text] Oil Minister Qasim Ahmad Taqi held a press conference on the occasion of 1 June, the anniversary marking the immortal nationalization decision.

On a question about the sabotage by the Libyan and Iranian regimes against OPEC, the minister said: The sabotage by these two regimes has become well known and clear since last year when a unified ceiling was agreed on in March 1982 for OPEC production. This unified ceiling amounted to 17.5 million barrels a day while maintaining the price for oil. He added: After this decision had been made, Libya and Iran managed to increase their production and exceed the approved limit despite the fact that the oil ceiling was creating an oil surplus. [as heard] He added: Iran and Libya were supposed to maintain the same level of production so that it would be possible to maintain the price. When these two regimes continued to offer amounts which exceeded their apporved allotments, it led to a surplus in the oil market, and consequently to a reduction in actual prices. All conferences and efforts have failed to persuade these two regimes to adhereto their shares of production and to the official approved price.

To a question about Iraq's policy on drilling and survey operations, the minister said: Our policy is based on mobilizing Iraqi crews and institutions as much as we can. In some cases, we will rent drilling rigs, and possibly crews to operate these rigs, in order to speed up exploration according to plan.

European Parliamentary Delegation Pays Visit

Arrives 29 May

JN300730 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 30 May 83

[Text] A European parliamentary delegation arrived in Amman last night led by Paolo Barbi, Italian Parliament member, on a 1-day official visit to Jordan during which it will meet with senior Jordanian officials.

Barbi said that the delegation's visit to Jordan falls within the framework of a tour of the region to become acquainted with the recent developments in the Middle East, and to listen to the Jordanian viewpoint on these developments. He added: We in Europe are very interested in solving the Middle East crisis, because the achievement of peace in the region will reflect positively on Europe and the world.

Barbi has condemned Israel's settlement policy, saying that the EC believes that the establishment of settlements does not serve peace efforts in the region.

The delegation comprises 10 members of various European countries. The delegation was received by a number of the National Consultative Council members and the European countries' ambassadors to Jordan.

Al-Qasim, 'Arar Meet Delegation

JN302024 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 30 May 83

[Text] National Consultative Council Speaker Sulayman 'Arar has called for a more effective European role in the process of achieving a just peace in the Middle East.

During a meeting with the European parliamentary delegation currently visiting Jordan, 'Arar added that any peace that does not solve the Palestinian issue and does not give the Palestinian people the right to self-determination cannot possibly succeed. 'Arar noted that Jordan's position on the Middle East issue has been declared by His Majesty King Husayn on every occasion — a position that affirms the importance of finding a just solution to the Palestinian issue, will lead to Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories, and enable the Palestinian people to regain their legitimate rights.

'Arar said that Israel's threats to the region's security, rejection of international resolutions, denial of the rights of the Palestinian people, and resort to the settlement policy and expansion are the reasons for the escalation of tension and anxiety in the region. He said that the silence of European countries and the political and military aid to Israel are direct reasons for Israel's continued aggressive and expansionist policy, which is leading the region into an unknown future. He noted that after expelling the Palestinian people from their land, Israel's intransigence went so far as to attack the Iraqi nuclear reactor and to occupy the land of a UN member state. He said that Israel believes only in a peace that is imposed on the region, which we and all the civilized, peace-loving nations reject.

The head of the European delegation replied with a speech in which he affirmed the European countries' concern with achieving a just peace in the Middle East. He said that the European Community cannot remain silent or accept what is taking place in the region, and cannot endorse cooperation and collusion with Israel by any party.

He said: We are the United States' allies within NATO, but we do not cooperate with the United States or any other party in supporting aggression. We differ with it a great deal on the Middle East issue, and have expressed this through the Venice Declaration. He said: We reject a fait accompli peace but we support a just peace.

Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim received the European parliamentary delegation led by Paolo Barbi, Italian member of Parliament, in his office this morning. Al-Qasim explained to the delegation the threats posed to the region by Israel's continued occupation and expansion, and by its establishment of more settlements at the expense of Arab land and rights.

Al-Qasim also outlined the dangers resulting from Israel's invasion of Lebanese territory, the destruction it caused there, and its defiance of an international legitimacy that called for Israel's unconditional withdrawal from Lebanon without achieving gains from its aggression. He called on the international community, particularly the European Community, to meet their responsibility in deterring the aggression and ending the occupation. Al-Qasim briefed the delegation on Jordan's continuous efforts to achieve peace in the region and on its cooperation with all international efforts and initiatives aimed at achieving a just, comprehensive peace which safeguards the security and stability of the region's states and guarantees the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

Al-Jumayyil Refers Accord to Chamber of Deputies

NC010657 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 1 Jun 83

[Text] Developments in the Lebanese arena were yesterday reviewed by President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil with Chamber of Deputies Speaker Kamil al-As'ad, who had earlier met with Foreign Minister Salim in light of Lebanon's determination to maintain its policy and course to bring about withdrawals regardless of the circumstances and obstacles.

In this context, President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil has signed a decree referring the Lebanese-Israeli agreement to the Chamber of Deputies for debate and approval.

Al-Wazzan Makes Statement on Paris Talks

NC301545 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1403 GMT 30 May 83

[Telephone dispatch from Paris by radio correspondent 'Isam 'Abdallah — live]

[Excerpts] The talks that His Excellency Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan held with his French counterpart, Premier Pierre Mauroy, ended at 1520.

In the course of these talks, the French premier gave a luncheon in honor of Prime Minister al-Wazzan. The luncheon made it possible to complete the talks they began at 1200.

At the end of their meetings, Prime Minister al-Wazzan and the French premier spoke to us about the results of their talks.

[Begin recording] [Question] Your Excellency Mr Prime Minister, can you tell us about your meeting with the French premier and about the discussions which you held with him today?

[Al-Wazzan] There can be no doubt that you are aware of the kind of situation which now prevails in Lebanon and that you know that we are seeking to save Lebanon, whether from the Israeli occupation or from the other matters under whose yoke Lebanon has been suffering for almost 8 years. France, which has been in the fore of the friendly states that have helped Lebanon in the salvation process which Lebanon seeks to achieve, has its effective role. Therefore, it is imperative to refer to France in all our difficult phases for consultation and cooperation in everything that is beneficial. I have found complete understanding of our situation and all readiness to continue to give us the support that we hope for on the part of the French officials and of the premier personally. Today, I was honored to hold talks with the premier.

[Question] Is there a possibility that the number of personnel in the French contingent of the multinational force will be increased?

[Answer] We did not discuss this matter. Since the French contingent came to Lebanon as part of the multinational force, there was hope and there was agreement that France is ready to help Lebanon at any phase to the extent that Lebanon needs such help to save itself.

[Question] Is it possible that France will play the role of a specific mediator to unravel the present problems?

[Answer] We have not asked for anyone's mediation in any matter, particularly since this matter involves our brothers. However, there is political activity that is going on everywhere. There can be no doubt that every state has its role and specific capabilities. We hope that they, that is, all these states, will extend all they can in all domains. [end recording]

Al-Wazzan on Israeli Accord, Syrian Reaction

NC311727 Beirut Monday Morning in English 23-29 May 83 pp 48-53

[By Mona as-Sa'id]

[Excerpts] Declaring that Israel's continued occupation of Lebanese territory was "the real threat to the existence of Lebanon and Syria alike," Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan said last week that the Lebanese authorities "hope and tend to believe" that Damascus would "help us remove the Israeli occupier from our country."

Answering *Monday Morning's* questions in writing, the prime minister said he believed that "constructive organization would "in the final analysis lead to a united position that preserves Lebanese and Arab interests."

The following is a full translation of Premier al-Wazzan's responses to those of *Monday Morning's* questions which he agreed to answer:

[Question] Among the points in the Lebanese-Israeli agreement that have been criticized are: that the agreement calls for the repression of information activity considered hostile to Israel; that the agreement deprives Lebanon of the freedom to request or accept military assistance from any of the Arab countries, which Syria says, means the cancellation of Lebanon's joint defense treaty with the Arabs as well as all other Arab League agreements considered hostile to Israel; that the agreement "imposes" the militia of Sa'd Haddad on the Lebanese Army; that the agreement establishes an Israeli liaison office in Lebanon with diplomatic status for its personnel; that the agreement commits Lebanon to talks with Israel on the normalization of relations regarding the movements of persons and goods between the two countries; that the agreement is tantamount to Lebanese recognition of Israel; and that the agreement allows for the presence of about 50 Israeli soldiers in Lebanon for a period of two years. Would you comment on the Syrian charge that these points in the agreement damage Lebanese sovereignty, destroy Lebanon's relations with the Arabs, drastically change the conditions under which Syria accepted Lebanese independence in the 1940's, and pose a serious security threat to Syria?

[Answer] I would start by saying that the expression "presence of around 50 Israeli soldiers in Lebanon" is inaccurate. In reality, there will not be a single Israeli soldier on Lebanese territory, but

there will be joint supervisory teams — a maximum of eight of them — under Lebanese command, with an equal number of Lebanese and Israeli members that number being no more than five in each team.

And it is worth noting that agreement on the supervisory teams required very difficult negotiations. The supervision question started out with a demand for early-warning stations, which Lebanon rejected. The Israelis then went on to propose bases from which observers can mount search and pursuit operations, which Lebanon also rejected. Various other proposals were subsequently rejected by Lebanon, until agreement was reached on the above mentioned number of teams, whose mission would be to observe and ascertain that there are no armed elements whose presence runs counter to the requirements of the security region. It is noteworthy that these teams will be under Lebanese command and will submit their reports so that the Lebanese authorities can rectify the violations cited in them.

I would note that similar teams were present under the armistice agreement, and these were under the command of a U.S. officer, whereas the commander of the joint supervisory teams will be a Lebanese officer.

I would also note that the (Israeli) members of the supervisory teams are not allowed to reside on Lebanese territory but will come from Israel to do their job and then return.

So you see how important accuracy is in speaking about this subject, and you see how hard the Lebanese negotiator worked to replace the early-warning stations with a limited number of supervisory teams whose mission, moreover, is limited to two years.

The renewal of this two-year period was one of the sticking points. The (Israeli) proposal was that those teams remain as long as the agreement was in effect, as was the case with the armistice agreement, but it was the Lebanese stand on the limitation of the period that won in the final analysis.

— The constant talk about the question of Sa'd Haddad and the spotlight that is always turned on it does more harm than good to all those who oppose his (Haddad's) presence. The Lebanese side refused to discuss this subject on the grounds that it is a Lebanese affair in which Israel has no right to interfere. Thus, there is absolutely nothing in the agreement relating to Sa'd Haddad, and his status will be decided by Lebanon at the appropriate time.

— There will be no Israeli representative office in Lebanon, but specific and limited arrangements relating to the supervision of the implementation of the agreement and the solution of the problems arising from that implementation. This cannot be considered an Israeli representative office; it is a joint tripartite Lebanese-American-Israeli committee, and the agreement makes that clear.

— Regarding what you refer to as the "normalization of relations," this matter was given so much time because of Lebanon's firm position on it and our determination to preserve Lebanese interests in the internal and Arab contexts. The basic aim is to achieve the withdrawal and restore Lebanon's health and ability, after which all matters can be discussed in the light of circumstances that exist at that time.

— There are factors relating to the nation's higher interests and to the very foundations of its existence and survival which force officialdom to abide by the information condition that has been agreed upon, but in the final analysis, we are a democratic country: the freedom of opinion, the freedom of speech, and the freedom of expression are essential matters which our constitution does not allow us to abolish or restrain as long as they remain within the law. For this reason, the agreement states that the cessation of propaganda against Israel will be applied within the limits of constitutional law.

— Lebanon, refusing to be led into a political recognition of Israel, was careful to consider the agreement one of a security nature. It was for this reason that there were difficulties regarding the level of the leadership of the negotiating team and the level of the person delegated to sign the agreement, and there was an absolute rejection of Jerusalem as a venue for the negotiations.

As for the statement that the agreement is an indirect recognition of Israel, those who want to argue for the sake of argument can apply that statement to the armistice agreement and many other matters that are understood by scholars and specialists in international law. Political recognition has certain principles in international law, and Lebanon avoided reaching that stage.

— We understand all the criticisms that have been made and can see justifications for them if they are well-intentioned. But the critics must understand the gravity of the Lebanese situation and consider the factors that led to the occupation of this country and then to this critical situation which has begun to threaten the country's unity and its very existence — especially since the agreement does not infringe on any aspect of Lebanese sovereignty but guarantees, in the final analysis, the authority of the state over all its territory and people and gives it control of its future and its destiny.

As for those who wish to criticize for the sake of criticism, we can help them find things to criticize, and we need not go far for that: Is there not a so-called security region in the armistice agreement? Doesn't that agreement limit the number of Army elements (in the South) to 1,500 only and the number of artillery guns to four and the number of armored cars to six? And doesn't that agreement end the state of war?

And if the armistice agreement of 1949 was between two armies on the borders, the agreement now is with an Israeli army that occupies a large part of Lebanon and is present in the suburbs of the capital, having once been in its center.

I would have wished not to be in the position of defending the agreement, but the agreement was not an end in itself; it was a means to end the occupation. I will not go into the reasons that led to this occupation, beyond saying that Lebanon was not responsible for them. In any case, the conditions of the Arab nation prevented Lebanon from benefitting from the Arab joint defense pact, and yet, Lebanon will remain committed to that pact.

[Question] There are conflicting reports about the Syrian position, with some saying that the Syrian rejection of the agreement is final and others saying there is a good chance that Syria will eventually accept the agreement and withdraw its forces. How does Lebanese officialdom evaluate the situation? Do you see any chance that Syria will change its position?

[Answer] The Lebanese position on the agreement was taken after careful study and with great foresight. Lebanon is beset by fragmentation and the danger of total explosion. The occupation has reached the capital itself, and its continuation would mean the loss of all of Lebanon, and not only one part of it. In those dangerous conditions, Lebanon could not but arrive at the agreement that was reached. Keeping in mind what I said about sovereignty in the answer to the previous question, this solution was the best that we could arrive at, given our abilities and capabilities, especially since fraternal abilities and capabilities failed to help us find solutions to the problem of our existence and our destiny.

This being the case, we hope and we tend to believe that our sister Syria cannot but understand the reality of the Lebanese position and will therefore help us remove the Israeli occupier from our country. Because it is the continued presence of the occupier in this manner that would be the real threat to the existence of Lebanon and Syria alike; the security of Lebanon and Syria depends to a considerable extent on the withdrawal of the Israeli occupier at the earliest possible time.

In our negotiations, we took great care to protect the interests of Syria and the other Arabs. In fact, we took great care to emphasize the impermissibility of using our territory for access to a third country — meaning Syria, of course.

And what we have heard of Syrian assurances of support towards the withdrawal of the Israelis give us confidence that this support will be given.

[Question] What would the effect on Lebanon be, and how would Lebanon react, if Syria severed relations and closed the borders between the two countries?

[Answer] We hope Syria will not reach that stage in its positions. As for us, we cling to Lebanese-Syrian brotherhood and are sincerely and earnestly striving to settle all the difficulties that may arise in the relations between the two fraternal countries. Our faith in the special relations between the two countries is an unshakable constant; it is and will remain an integral part of our policy, and we will seek to translate it into action when the time comes — and the time is close at hand.

[Question] If Syria maintains its present attitude and both countries keep their troops in Lebanon, do you believe the danger of Lebanese partition will increase?

[Answer] If, for whatever reason, there is no Israeli withdrawal, the effect on the general conditions in Lebanon and the region as a whole will be of the utmost gravity. Continued Israeli occupation would represent the full spectrum of dangers on the widest scale.

[Question] If the Syrian position remains unchanged, will Lebanon remain committed to the agreement with Israel? If so, and considering that the Israelis will not withdraw before the Syrians and the Palestinians, what will the agreement be worth to Lebanon?

[Answer] We are in a democratic country. Through the united position of the regime, and the people's united support of the regime's position on the Israeli occupation, we arrived at a draft agreement that was put to the parliament, which in turn gave the government full support for its policy and its efforts to achieve its full sovereignty over all Lebanese territory.

In any case, our position towards our Syrian brothers is the position of the permanent neighbor seeking the interests of both peoples. The same applies to our brothers the Palestinians. And I believe that constructive negotiations that take Lebanese circumstances, tragedies, and dangers into consideration will in the final analysis lead to a united position which preserves Lebanon and Arab interests.

In any case, the value of the agreement lies in the fact that our mobilization of the nations of the world to stand by us in the difficult negotiations has not been wasted. Had we not clinched the agreement, Israel would not have considered itself committed to it, and the United States would not have considered itself committed to it, and those for whose help we had appealed would have turned away from us. Israel would then have appeared to the world as a peace-loving nation which is ready to respond to the withdrawal demand — although we know that had it been such a nation, it would have responded to the various UN resolutions which are now lying unimplemented on the shelf.

Hence the importance of Syrian assistance, whould Syria agree to help us. Only then will it be known whether Israel will withdraw or not.

[Question] How would you evaluate Lebanese-Soviet relations now?

[Answer] Lebanon appreciates the importance of the Soviet role in the world in general and in the Middle East region in particular, and deals with the Soviet Union on the basis of this position and this importance. What Lebanon expects from the Soviet Union is more concern and more effort towards the achievement of peace in Lebanon, whose suffering and tragedies have gone beyond all known limits, while taking into consideration Lebanon's principles in this regard.

[Question] The fears of renewed violence were increased recently by the evacuation of Soviet dependents from Beirut. Although the Soviets have described the move as routine, do you consider the development an indication of an approaching upsurge of violence? And do you agree with those who are saying that the Lebanese problem has become a superpower pawn, so that nothing short of superpower entente can bring peace back to Lebanon?

[Answer] The role of the forces present in the region is important, and the role of the superpowers is also important. The Lebanese

problem needs regional and international support until it reaches the harbor of solutions.

But your question totally ignores the role of the Lebanese themselves, and that role must not be neglected — because in the final analysis, given national accord and solidarity, the Lebanese are the most important force and theirs is the most important role. Peace will return to Lebanon if the Lebanese unanimously seek it and determine to achieve it. This is a basic fact that must be given the importance it deserves.

[Question] The recent shelling of East and West Beirut raised tension in the capital and started people wondering about the future of the multinational force. What can the government do, if anything, to keep Beirut out of any future flare-up of violence?

[Answer] Greater Beirut is already immune to security flare-ups originating inside it and involving clashes between the forces present in it. The shelling to which East and West Beirut were subjected came from outside, and it led, in fact, to more awareness and more wisdom, as well as to the exposure of the instigative practices which, for all their din and noise, did not and never will succeed in detonating the situation in greater Beirut.

The real, dangerous detonation is in fact occurring where legal authority is absent and occupation is in force. Wherever there is a withdrawal, the pitfalls and fuses of detonation will disappear.

As for the multinational force, it is playing an essential role for which we are grateful. We will need that role until Lebanon's legal authorities regain all their capabilities....

[Question] Do you believe the increased tension, coupled with the Syrian rejection of the Lebanese-Israeli withdrawal agreement, may prompt the multinational force governments to pull their troops out of Lebanon?

[Answer] I don't think so. We feel that these forces are determined to play their role in Lebanon. This was made clear by the attack on the American Embassy, which was meant to drive the Americans out but in fact drew the opposite reaction from America, making it more determined and energetic.

[Question] Of all the Arab countries, only Jordan and Egypt have officially and clearly expressed unqualified approval of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement. What information does the Lebanese Government have about the positions of the other Arab governments, especially the Government of Saudi Arabia?

[Answer] I believe that the Lebanese position and the results Lebanon achieved in the difficult negotiations it went through to liberate its territory and regain its health have the support of the majority of the Arab countries, and I believe that the Saudi position falls in that category. This became clear, beyond a shadow of doubt, to the Lebanese representatives delegated to explain Lebanon's position to the Arab leaders. The sweeping majority of the details and impressions we have received point in that positive direction.

[Question] What hopes do you have that the Arab governments, and especially the Saudis, will help Lebanon reach an agreement with Syria on the question of withdrawal?

[Answer] We are hoping for efforts in that direction by all our Arab brothers, and especially the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. And we are especially hoping for direct cooperation, understanding, and accord with our Syrian brothers, and we hope this will happen as soon as possible.

[Question] What does Lebanon expect the American role to be now that Washington has obtained Israeli approval of the agrement? American help in the efforts to obtain Syrian approval? American help to avert further Arab-Israeli or inter-Lebanese fighting in Lebanon?

[Answer] American efforts were required in all past stages and are required in all future stages.

The important thing is to secure confidence among all parties in the American role in the restoration of rights and justice and peace wherever such restoration is needed in the region in general and in Lebanon in particular.

[Question] Do you have any American promises in this regard?

[Answer] What we have, in fact, is an American *commitment* to achieve the withdrawals and restore Lebanese sovereignty over all our national soil. This commitment goes back to the beginning of the latest crisis and has been reinforced on more than one occasion. And we hope it will pick up even more momentum and determination.

Al-Wazzan Interview With LE MONDE 31 May

PM011001 Paris Le Monde in French 31 May 83 p 48

[Interview with Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan by Lucien George in Paris — date not given]

[Text] Question: You have left Lebanon at a time when serious events, possibly a war, are being prepared in Al-Biqa', in the eastern part of your country. Do you not fear that hostilities will break out during your absence?

Answer: Of course the risk exists. Does that mean we should sit back and do nothing? Since we do not have armed forces which are up to scratch we had the choice between passiveness and action. We are relentlessly approaching fraternal and friendly countries to try to maintain the impetus of the solution to our 8-year-old crisis. The potential dangers must not paralyze us; otherwise, in our present situation, we would be reduced to impotence.

Question: The Syrian rejection of the Israeli-Lebanese agreement was foreseeable and, moreover, had been foreseen. Nonetheless, its strength was surprising. Do you nonetheless think that that agreement had to be reached?

Answer: It was inevitable. But it is only one of the paths toward the peace which we intend to achieve, and not the only one. Of course, we would have liked the Israeli withdrawal to be unconditional for the sake of the principles of law and justice. Unfortu-

nately there is always a price to pay, in wars more than in anything else.

Warned by a long experience of UN resolutions, especially after the 1978 Israeli invasion which left us with militia collaborating with Israel and controlling border territory which a UN Interim Force in Lebanon, dispatched by the United Nations, was incapable of restoring to us, we thought that the only realistic option was the U.S. option. For, as our foreign minister stressed, what point would there be in us winning a cause before the international bodies if we were to lose our homeland? We are nonetheless constantly trying to remain within the framework of Security Council Resolutions 508 and 509 stipulating an unconditional Israeli withdrawal.

That being so, fundamentally speaking, our agreement with Israel in no way contradicts the Fes summit resolutions but, on the contrary, goes along with them. Faced with an adversary occupying part of our territory by force of arms, we have nonetheless succeeded in refusing political recognition, bilateral relations, and peace, until this is prepared by a regional settlement including, in particular, the Palestinian people's legitimate rights. The clause for which we are being criticized so much, relating to the ban on using our territory against a third country, was introduced at our request precisely to protect Syria.

Arab World's Attitude

Question: Nonetheless, the Syrian foreign minister threatened you personally and other prominent Lebanese Muslims with As-Sadat's fate.

Answer: I am convinced that I am doing my duty, not only to my country but to the Arab cause.

Question: The Arab attitude is baffling. Your envoys are collecting support and understanding. From Syria too....

Answer: That shows how delicate and complex this affair is. Moreover, one of the main difficulties for the Lebanese negotiator was to keep one eye on the Israelis and another on 22 Arab partners. Nonetheless, we did it. We have good reasons for thinking that the position of the vast majority of the Arab world is one of deep understanding for us. We understand the Syrian position which stems from a partisan ideology and national interests. We are simply asking that we be understood too. We are in a country which is still largely occupied in which we are facing death and destruction on top of the past death and destruction, constant battles, militia, and divisions; and implacable struggles between big and small powers. You never undergo a surgical operation gladly; but if it is necessary to sacrifice a kidney to save a human being, then it is impossible to hesitate. In any case, if anybody has a better solution he can tell it to us. Our agreement with Israel has not been ratified.

Question: What do you intend to do if the implementation of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement remains blocked?

Answer: The road is not blocked yet. And things are already quite difficult enough without anticipating complications. We are trying to provide ourselves with as many trump cards as possible by consolidating a national unity which has just been clearly demonstrated. That will give us more freedom of choice on alternative options should the need arise. I am thinking of an internal "steadfastness front" which would safeguard our country and prevent it from being eroded. People have undoubtedly regrouped around the government, and that is what has enabled us so far to act as we have done and to have self-confidence. With broad international and, whatever people say, Arab support, we will persevere in seeking a withdrawal of the Israeli and all the non-Lebanese forces. I am not defending our agreement with Israel as such but as a means of securing the Israelis' withdrawal.

Question: Is the Lebanese Army capable of filling the gap in the event of a partial Israeli withdrawal to the Al-Awali River?

Answer: It has been restructured and taken in hand. It has 8,000 more men than it had 8 months ago, in other words, one-third more strength than it had then and, above all, it is benefiting from military service which has been instituted for the first time in Lebanon. This is an essential achievement in my view because it will be the melting pot of national unity even more than a reserve of soldiers.

Question: What do you expect from France? More troops for the multinational force?

Answer: Our cooperation with France dates back 8 years and is constantly developing in all spheres. France stands by us in all spheres. This cooperation is more necessary than ever.

The strengthening of the French contingent in the multinational force, and those of the other participant countries, has been envisaged for some time. It is linked with the development of the situation, especially at a time when the withdrawal of Israeli and other forces begins to take effect.

Al-Wazzan on Possible Confrontation in Al-Biqa'

NC010653 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 1 Jun 83

[Text] In an interview with French Television Channel 2, Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan said: We are working hard to ensure the withdrawal of the foreign forces from our land. He added: The relations between Lebanon and France are historical. My current visit to France is an expression of gratitude.

The prime minister was asked: Does the Syrian rejection obstruct the agreement? He answered: This is correct. I believe that the Arabs, particularly Syria, should help us to ensure the withdrawal of the Israeli forces.

Al-Wazzan did not rule out a Syrian-Israeli confrontation in the Al-Biqa', saying: We are seeking to ensure the Israeli withdrawal and then the withdrawal of the other forces to avoid such a confrontation.

Al-Wazzan Visit to France

For Paris and Beirut reportage on the visit made by Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan to France from 29 May to 1 June, including talks held with French President Francois Mitterrand and Premier Pierre Mauroy, see the France section of the 31 May Western Europe *Daily Report* and subsequent issues.

Al-Wazzan Reportedly To Visit Soviet Union Soon

NC311544 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon in Arabic 1530 GMT 31 May 83

[Text] Quoting a government source, REUTER this afternoon reported that Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan will pay a visit to the Soviet Union in the coming days to hold talks with the Soviet authorities concerning the Lebanese crisis.

Political Committee Discusses Situation

NC311335 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 31 May 83

[Text] The Higher Liaison Body's Political Committee held a meeting attended by Dr Wadi' Haddad on behalf of President al-Jumayyil, the Italian ambassador, the French charge d'affaires, the British charge d'affaires, and a U.S. Embassy official. The meeting was also attended by commanders of the U.S., French, and Italian units, in addition to the Lebanese officers team.

The conferees reviewed a report presented by the chief of the Republican Palace security operations staff, Staff Brigadier General Victor Rahmah, about the situation in the Al-Biqa' and events in various areas. Dr Haddad spoke about the situation and outlined developments in the present phase in light of the continuous contacts aimed at withdrawing all foreign forces from Lebanon.

Foreign Ministry Official on Arab Summit Plans

NC301524 Paris AFP in English 1514 GMT 30 May 83

[Text] Beirut, May 30 (AFP) — Lebanon is planning to seek an Arab summit conference to discuss ways of applying the May 17 Israeli-Lebanese agreement for the withdrawal of foreign troops from this country, a Foreign Ministry official said here today.

"New emissaries of the Lebanese Government will be dispatched this week to various Arab countries to further explain Beirut's position" and probe the chances of calling a summit conference, the official added.

If the governments do not believe a summit can be arranged, some other forum — such as a meeting of Arab foreign ministers — will be sought, he said.

"Lebanon doesn't want to confront the Arabs with a fait accompli," and will leave the choice of the proper formula to their judgment, according to the official.

He noted that Lebanon would not rely totally on Arab efforts to secure the withdrawal of foreign troops from its territory.

Lebanese authorities, he said, have made direct contact with Secretary of State George Shultz to learn the results of the U.S. Middle East initiative at the Williamsburg, Virginia, economic summit talks involving the seven most developed Western countries and Japan.

Washington is also being queried as to whether "the present situation does not necessitate Mr Shultz' return to the region."

According to the source, a French initiative "is now being studied by Mr Shultz and French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson."

In order to win Syria's agreement to the Israeli-Lebanese accord, Beirut is following a policy of "reinforcing the Arab consensus concerning Lebanon's decision," he said.

He added that Damascus' stand was not as negative as it seemed, "in the light of negotiations that we have already had with Syrian leaders."

Asked about the Kuwaiti Parliament's recent rejection of the agreement, the Foreign Ministry official said that "Lebanon was not surprised," and noted that there was a major difference between the chamber's view and that of the Kuwaiti Government.

Source on Kuwaiti Rejection, Arab Moves

NC302202 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 30 May 83

[Text] A diplomatic source today commented on the Kuwaiti Parliament's rejection of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement. He said: Lebanon was not surprised by this stand of the Kuwaiti Parliament, which is dominated by well-known political tendencies that influence the course of decisions. He added: Lebanon believes there is a great difference between the Parliament's stand and the official stand of the Kuwaiti Government.

Referring to the current situation in light of the intensive military reinforcements in the Al-Biqa' area, the source said: Undoubtedly, Lebanon is part of the Soviet-American game. Naturally, we are affected by this superpower rivarly. We are also the victims of a game in the Arab world in which Arab countries are competing to play the role of Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir. The most prominent player is Syria, which is trying to use the Palestinian card to contain the Palestinian resistance, as well as the Lebanese card.

The source said: Lebanon hopes that the Saudi card will be effective and that the United States will not take us halfway along the road and then forsake us. We also hope that the Soviet Union will not abandon us completely. Furthermore, we hope there will be a European role that will not upset the United States.

The source added: Lebanon will continue its activity to get greater support of its stands. It will send new ministerial envoys

to the Arab countries this week to enlist support for the Lebanese stand and discuss with Arab officials ways of implementing the agreement. It is known that President al-Jumayyil has stated that Lebanon will call for an Arab summit conference. The envoys will discuss their stands with the Arab officials. Otherwise, Lebanon will call for an Arab summit conference, and it has many things to say. Lebanon does not want to present the Arabs with a fait accompli. It wants to give them the chance to choose between calling a summit conference, or a foreign ministers conference, or any other alternative they may deem fit. This is because Lebanon no longer wants to be at the mercy of Arab biddings, and it has done nothing to be ashamed of.

The source said: Lebanon wants the decision to be its own and the initiative to be in its own hands. He added: We are holding direct contacts with the U.S. secretary of state to learn the results of the U.S. activity, both at the Williamsburg summit and with the other parties, and to learn whether the sitution necessitates Mr Shultz' return to the area.

Deputy Meets Kuwaiti Leaders

NC311922 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 31 May 83

[Text] Deputy Khatching Babikian today returned from Kuwait after holding some meetings with officials there, foremost of which was a long meeting with Prime Minister Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah. Since this meeting took place following the well-known resolution that was passed by the Kuwaiti National Assembly, the Kuwaiti prime minister asked Deputy Babikian to brief him on the details of the situation, particularly in the post-agreement phase.

Concerning the outcome of the meeting with Shaykh Sa'd, Deputy Babikian said:

[Begin recording] His highness the shaykh showed great interest in what his excellency the president intends to do about the agreement and about what will follow the agreement. I received special sympathy and full support for the Lebanese issues and for the present Lebanese cause from the Kuwaiti rulers. Furthermore, his highness emphasized — also as his excllency the president has said, and he is working toward this objective — that the unity of the Lebanese and the unity of the Lebanese ranks are matters of interest to our Kuwaiti friends. I affirm to his highness that his excellency the president, the government, and all of us as a people are working toward this end. I also stressed that the ultimate objective of the foreign forces' withdrawal is to restore the unity of the Lebanese. [end recording]

Franjiyah: Syrian Strength Cools Confrontation

NC311357 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon in Arabic 1130 GMT 31 May 83

[Text] [Former] President Sulayman Franjiyah believes that the Syrian-Israeli military confrontation has cooled down because of Syria's strength and because Tel Aviv is now within the range of Syria's missiles.

Franjiyah said: We all know how cowardly a Jew is. We now daily hear of demonstrations being staged in the very heart of Israel demanding that the Israeli youths be returned to Israel.

In response to the statements that have been made by Patriarch Hakim, Franjiyah contented himself with saying: I have seen him making these statements on television. My first reaction was to pray for the repose of the soul of the late Patriarch Sayigh.

Franjiyah made these comments at a news conference that he held in his Zgharta Palace today.

Klibi Invited to Beirut To Discuss Arab Summit

NC311349 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1145 GMT 31 May 83

[Text] Radio Free Lebanon today learned from diplomatic sources that the Lebanese Government has invited Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi to visit Beirut this week to discuss with him the possibility of asking the Arab League to convene a summit meeting after the convocation of the League's council to fix the venue and the date of this summit. These sources say that after visiting Beirut, Klibi might tour the major Arab capitals to sound them out before calling for this summit.

Damascus: Lebanese Nationalists on Pact

JN300816 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0715 GMT 30 May 83

[Text] In Tripoli and Shtawrah, the Lebanese nationalist and political parties, figures, and forces have reiterated their opposition to the agreement which the Lebanese authority has signed with the enemy.

During popular rallies, the nationalist parties and forces refuted the articles of the Israeli-Lebanese agreement and indicated its dangers against Lebanon and the Arab nation.

The nationalist forces praised the daily heroic operations which are carried out by the Lebanese nationalist forces against the Zionist invasion forces and their positions on the Lebanese territories. They also stressed that armed struggle is the right way to vacate the Zionist invaders from Lebanese territories without conditions and restrictions.

The nationalist forces affirmed that Lebanon is part of the Arab destiny and its central issue, Palestine; that Lebanon is part of the Arab nation; and that the nationalist forces will struggle to safeguard Lebanon's unity, Arabism, and sovereignty.

VOL Reports Syrian Military Activities 31 May

NC310942 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0915 GMT 31 May 83

[Text] The Syrian Army has completed the construction of a road in the Ba'labakk area. The road passes through ('Amishkah) inside Syrian territory. The Syrians set up a camp in ('Amishkah) for training elements belonging to Husayn al-Massawi. The

Syrian Army has turned ('Tat al-Abyun) Airport in Ba'labakk into a heliport and a parking area for Syrian tanks and vehicles.

Iranian Revolution Guard Arrested for Sabotage
NC311136 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 31 May 83

[Text] The Lebanese security authorities today arrested Iranian Revolution Guard Muhammad 'Ali 'Abbas Salih on the charge of carrying out subversive actions.

The Voice of Lebanon has learned that Husayn al-Musawi and Shaykh Subhi at-Tufayli have obtained special Iranian passports from Imam Khomeyni to travel from Lebanon across Syria to Iran.

It has been reported that a delegation representing Al-Musawi's group is now in Iran to coordinate with the Iranian authorities regarding the situation in Al-Biqa' and Iranian aid for this group.

Fijians, Israelis in Confrontation in South
NC311247 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 31 May 83

[Text] In southern Lebanon, UNIFIL spokesman Timor Goksel today said Israeli and Fijian soldiers are still confronting one another near a building in which some gunmen have taken shelter. Goksel said about seven Israeli soldiers took up positions on the building's roof while the Fijians stood 200 meters away. An incident took place yesterday when armed men crossed a Fijian roadblock escorted by the Israelis after refusing to be searched. A confrontation ensued, resulting in a Fijian soldier's death.

UNIFIL Commander William Callaghan today asked to meet with IDF Commander General Drori to discuss the matter and overcome the problem, but the meeting was postponed. An Israeli military spokesman denied Israel has any connection with the Fijian soldier's killing.

Syrian Reinforcements Arrive in Al-Biqa' 31 May
NC311302 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 31 May 83

[Text] The Voice of Lebanon correspondent in the Al-Biqa' reports that the Syrian forces have instructed fugitive Lieutenant Ahmad al-Khatib [commander of the Arab Army of Lebanon] to build a barracks in the Al-Qa' area. Work on this barracks has actually started.

Syrian forces have deployed in new positions in the Al-Biqa' area, particularly in Shmistar township, where the Syrian Army is building a rocket base. Other Syrian units have entered 'Anjar township and 'Anjar plain from the direction of (Dayr Fannud). These units number about 2000 soldiers equipped with 122 and 120-caliber guns [as heard] and 106-mm artillery.

Tension, Reinforcements in Al-Biqa' Contine 1 June
NC010644 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 1 Jun 83

[Text] An atmosphere of tension and caution still prevails in Al-Biqa' as the Israeli, Syrian, and Palestinian forces continue to reinforce their opposing positions. Although the acute tension has eased, the Israelis have not stopped bringing more Centurion tanks, ammunition-laden vehicles, and soldiers to the front. These forces have made changes in their camps and gun emplacements and have intensified their roadblocks and armored and foot patrols. Israeli warplanes have continued to overfly the area, dropping dozens of flares.

An Israeli military jeep overturned along the bank of Al-Qir'awn Lake, and its three occupants were injured. Another vehicle overturned near Yuhmur. Its four occupants were injured.

At dawn yesterday, 200 Israeli soldiers supported by armored vehicles stormed Khirbat Ruha, where they searched houses and arrested 12 citizens.

Intelligence Reportedly Deports Iranians
NC311316 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 31 May 83

[Text] According to information received by the Voice of Lebanon, the Syrian intelligence has deported a large number of Iranians who went to Syria to participate in the war in Lebanon. The reason for the deportation is the recent tense relations between Syria and Iran because Syria has withdrawn two Syrian paratroop brigades, who were helping the Iranian Army, and because Syria has not supplied Iran with military equipment, which it had promised to send the Iranians.

The Iranian groups which went to Syria posted pictures of Imam Khomeyni in Damascus streets. This action almost led to a clash between the Iranians and the Syrian intelligence.

Soviet Tanks, MIG Planes Reportedly Arrive

NC311311 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 31 May 83

[Text] The Voice of Lebanon has learned that a cargo ship flying the flag of an East European state unloaded 100 tanks and 90 (Tatra) trucks in Latakia port [in Syria] 3 days ago. The tanks and trucks were transported from Latakia port to Tartus and then to Damascus. Traffic was banned for 3 hours along the Tarazan Road, which extends from Tartus to Homs.

A number of MIG-23 and MIG-25 planes were earlier shipped to Latakia port. They were loaded in boxes that were transported to Abu adh-Dhuhur airbase, where Soviet experts are assembling the planes. The Soviet experts working in Abu adh-Dhuhur base are estimated at 700 officers and soldiers.

VOL on USSR Dissatisfaction With Damascus Policy

NC311333 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 31 May 83

[Text] It has been learned that the Soviet ambassador in Damascus has conveyed to senior Syrian officials Moscow's dissatisfaction over the exacerbation of Palestinian differences. He told the Syrian Foreign Ministry that the escalation of differences among the Palestinians is in the interests of the United States and Israel. The Soviet ambassador in Damascus has also expressed Moscow's annoyance over Syria's double-faced and dual role policy on the Lebanese crisis.

Paris LE MONDE on Soviet Missiles in Syria

PM311031 Paris Le Monde in French 26 May 83 pp 1,3

[Erich Rouleau dispatch: "Bluff or Preparations for War?"]

[Text] Damascus [No date given] — Nobody has seen them but everybody knows they exist. Even their location is known to the Syrians who talk about them with awed admiration. One is in Dumayr east of Damascus and is not visible; the other is in Shinshar and can be seen south of Homs if you are driving from the capital. In the distance a tangle of radar antennae rises out of the sands and, nearer the freeway, khaki-colored tents stretch out in the form of a crescent. Syrian infantrymen and artillerymen mount guard around one of the two SAM-5 missile bases built by the Soviets at the end of last year. Beyond what is visible the mystery thickens. Between the Syrian protective cordon and the missile site, 3 km from the former, an inhabitant of Homs stated in confidence, an exclusively Russian "belt" scattered in particular with SAM-2, SAM-6, SAM-8, and SAM-11 missile batteries (Footnote 1)(within this air defense belt which, with the SAM-2, SAM-5, SAM-6, and SAM-11 missiles, can operate at medium or high altitudes and at ranges of 30 to 300 km, special note should be taken of the presence of the SAM-8 and SAM-9 [as published] missiles which are mounted on wheels and thus mobile armored vehicles which are capable — like the French Roland or Crotale systems — of intercepting enemy aircraft at very low altitude and at distances of 8 to 15 km. The combination of these different static and mobile launch pads should give Syria a fairly complete air defense network) surrounds the installations. Nobody, aside from Mr Andropov's compatriots, is allowed to cross that second barrier. The inner enclosure with its electronic devices, its ramps, and its stocks of missiles (around 50 per site) are exclusively controlled by Red Army soldiers.

The complex, linked with early warning stations perched on the peaks of the Caucasus and with three warships off the Syrian coast, is directly connected to the armed forces' headquarters in Moscow. The decision to use the SAM-5 missile depends, in the final analysis, on the Soviet generals' goodwill.

It is unprecedented for Moscow to establish bases in this part of the world enjoying extraterritorial privileges. It is a fact that this is also the first time the Kremlin has authorized the deployment of this kind of high-technology surface-to-air missile outside the socialist camp's borders. Thus the secrecy of the way in which they function must be preserved at all costs. Despite his fierce nationalism President al-Asad has realized that. Although he has abandoned one of the prerogatives of sovereignty, he feels he has obtained in return an air defense system which he had sorely lacked during the Lebanon war last summer.

The SAM-5 missiles' performance is generally described as "haunting." Equipped with homing warheads, they can reach any aircraft flying at an altitude of less than 30,000 meters and at subsonic speed within a range of 250 km. In other words a fighter plane taking off in or flying over Lebanon, Israel, the Jordan desert east of Amman, or the southern part of Turkey could be shot down. The Hawkeye, a kind of flying operations room which enabled the Israelis to direct and coordinate their squadrons' action during the Lebanon war, would henceforth be within range of the Soviet missiles. Furthermore in the sphere of military intelligence, Israel would have lost the superiority it had during the Lebanon war. The information supplied to it by the United States thanks to its AWAC aircraft overflying Saudi Arabia had made it possible to detect Syrian Air Force movements and to shoot down around 100 of its aircraft and hence paralyze it. The Ba'thist republic is henceforth protected from a surprise attack. Two Soviet radar aircraft have been flying above Syria for a short time and are capable of fulfilling the U.S. AWACs' role.

Equipment Superior in Quality and Quantity

"Trust us: The Soviet Union will not allow Syria to suffer another defeat," Mr Andropov apparently said to President al-Asad during their first conversation at Mr Brehznev's funeral 15 November. The new Kremlin boss hinted that he would make good his predecessor's errors of judgment.

According to a Ba'th Party official, Moscow and Damascus had not foreseen that General Sharon's army would go further than the 45 km strip of Lebanese territory running along the Israeli border and, above all, that it would attack the Syrian forces. In addition the Ba'thist leaders criticized Mr Brezhnev for his lack of imagination and boldness. Of course, they realized that the USSR could not intervene in Lebanon — whose government had not asked it for any military or diplomatic support — but they noted with consternation that Moscow had not supplied them with equivalent weapons to those which Washington had supplied to the Jewish state.

Mr Andropov — whom his Syrian interlocutors describe as "a responsible, energetic, and efficient man" — was not slow in taking action. Back in December, when the construction of the SAM-5 bases was beginning, Soviet arms flowed into Syria. Those destroyed or damaged during the Lebanon war were replaced by equipment which is superior in number and quality: MIG-23 aircraft, equipped with radar, have replaced the MIG-19 and MIG-21; in addition to the new SAM-6 missiles, Moscow supplied SAM-8, SAM-9M and SAM-11 missiles as a bonus; the 100 or so T-54 and T-55 tanks lost during the war have been replaced by between 300 and 400 tanks, mainly T-62 and T-72 tanks — the latter model being the most sophisticated the Soviet Union produces — and by hundreds of armored vehicles; newly supplied MI-24 helicopters have also been detected by the Western intelligence services. The arsenal of surface-to-surface missiles, especially the SCUD (350-km range) and the FROG (50-60 km), has been increased. These missiles, mainly useful as a deterrent in view of the devastating reprisals they would prompt from Israel, have been placed in reserve in the extreme northeast of the country.

The massive arms deliveries have naturally led to a rapid increase in the Soviet military presence. Washington and Jerusalem assess the number of missile battery operators, technicians, advisers, and instructors to be around 6,000. This figure is regarded as low in generally well-informed Syrian circles, which report an indeterminate number of military from the Warsaw Pact countries, especially East Germans, Poles, Hungarians, and some 2,000 and 3,000 civilian aid workers. If it is true, as some people maintain, that the number of citizens from communist Europe serving the Syrian state now total more than 10,000 people, their number has increased almost tenfold in 6 months. In fact it is almost impossible to be accurate on this point, in view of the rotation of staff and the discretion shown by the expatriates who live in isolation either inside the bases or in blocks of flats isolated from the urban centers. Since they are supplied by the military authorities, it is rare to see the wives and children strolling around the markets or to be able to identify the military walking around in suits or sometimes even in Syrian uniforms without any distinguishing marks.

Paradoxically, it is in the Lebanese Al-Biqa' valley — to which they have not been invited by the Beirut government — that the Moscow military "are showing a visible presence, probably to demonstrate that the Soviet 'umbrella' is deployed where the Syrian forces are to be found. [quotation marks as published] Times have certainly changed. Damascus' armed intervention in Lebanon in 1967 [as published], tacitly approved by the United States, displeased the USSR which saw it as "dangerous interference" in Lebanon's internal affairs. It is true that, at the time, President al-Asad's soldiers came to support the Christian militia against their adversaries, the Palestinians and their Lebanese allies. Roles have now been reversed. According to one of our Syrian informants, Mr Andropov is urging President al-Asad to keep his troops in Lebanon at all costs. "We will not leave Lebanon as a U.S. monopoly," he apparently said during their last meeting.

Trial of Strength?

Thus the question is whether the USSR and Syria would go so far as to spark off a trial of strength. The opinions gathered in Damascus are divided. Some, the least numerous, reply in the affirmative by pointing out that a war, like that of October 1973, would lead to the internationalization of the Near East conflict. Damascus and Moscow would thus attain their main objective: to be included in the negotiation process under the auspices of the two superpowers and the United Nations, with a view to achieving a "comprehensive settlement" in the region.

However most observers, especially in Western diplomatic circles, maintain that President al-Asad and his Soviet allies are trying to avoid a military confrontation. The SAM-5 missiles, they point out, are defensive and, in any case, could not constitute the "ultimate weapon": They cannot reach aircraft flying at supersonic speed and there is nothing to say that Israel does not have a jamming system capable of neutralizing them.

It is generally thought that the Jewish state's armed forces "remain generally superior to all the Arab armed forces combined," to cite Muhammad Haydar, member of the Ba'th National Command. If that is the case, would it not be tempting to deal a decisive blow to Syria which is preventing the implementation of the Israeli- Lebanese peace agreement and, at the same time, to the USSR which is blocking the U.S. strategy in the Near East? In Washington the experts are reluctant to give a verdict and are divided between the desire to "deflate the Soviet balloon" and the fear that such an operation might cause a major crisis leading to the internationalization of the Israeli-Arab conflict, which is precisely the outcome Washington wishes to avoid at all costs.

Ambassador to France Discusses Withdrawal

JN311620 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1600 GMT 31 May 83

[Text] Yusuf Shakhur, Syrian ambassador in Paris, has stated that his country is prepared to withdraw its forces from Lebanon following Israel's withdrawal from that country, provided the Israeli withdrawal is unconditional and not detrimental to Lebanon's independence and territorial integrity. On another level, he said that, during the Lebanese war, Syria lost 4,500 dead, including 80 pilots.

Daily Cites U.S., Israeli Aggressive Plans

JN310942 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0315 GMT 31 May 83

[Text] Under the headline "Syria Is Not Concerned With U.S. Peace Proposals," the newspaper *Al-Ba'th* says: The U.S. Administration has instructed all U.S. media to prepare the psychological atmosphere for a Middle East war, the first with direct U.S. involvement. At the same time, the geographical distance between Washington and Tel Aviv did not prevent them adopting a unified agenda for the meetings of the U.S. and Israeli administrations. Begin's government adopted the Israeli Army measures after studying the recommendations made by the emer-

gency meeting of President Reagan's advisers. On the other hand, White House circles have always approved Israel's demands contained in every agenda submitted to President Reagan's administration.

The United States and Israel, the two soul[illegible] body and twins from the same mother, are following the same bloody path of imperialism and racism. Washington's reports are identical to those circulated by Israel's military and diplomatic leaders. The large-scale Israeli concentrations in Lebanon are accompanied by war preparations off the coast of California, where the Rapid Deployment Forces are stationed with the aim of dealing a blow to Syria under the U.S. pretext that the USSR is threatening the region through Syria. Syria does not deny its close friendship with the USSR and the socialist countries in general. Can the United States deny the fact that its relations with Israel are more than an alliance and that Israel has become a war machine in the hands of the United States? Can the United States deny the fact that Syria is being threatened by U.S. weapons possessed by Israel? Can it also deny that the Golan is Syrian land occupied by Israel and that Lebanon is a strategic security zone for defending that Syrian land?

Al-Ba'th adds: Washington cannot deny this and Syria will always reaffirm its position because it is not concerned with U.S. peace proposals, which aim at harming its security, undermining its national rights, and destroying the Arab nation's will while Syria is safeguarding this Arab nation's security and safety. The United States and Israel know the meaning of modern war. Destruction is for those who deny others' rights. The war, as viewed by the United States, will be fiercer than that experienced by the American people in the woods and valleys of Vietnam. Shedding Arab blood in every war planned with Israel does not necessarily mean that American blood will not be shed to satisfy the bloody whims of Reagan. We in Damascus do not want to discuss Israel's arrogance because we are certain that any Israeli measure is decided by the United States, that Israel's occupation of Arab land is direct U.S. occupation, and that the Arab war is with the United States as long as relations between the United States and Israel are more than organic.

Greece Thanked for Stand on Lebanese Issue

JN010727 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 31 May 83

[Text] Faruq ash-Shar', minister of state for foreign affairs, received at his office this afternoon Euthymios Stophoropoulos, the Greek ambassador in Damascus.

Ash-Shar' asked the ambassador to convey to his government the Syrian Government's thanks and appreciation of the cordial anddistinctive Greek stand during the discussion of the Israeli-Lebanese agreement at the EC foreign ministers meeting.

Ash-Shar' stressed to the ambassador that the principled Greek stands which support the Arab rights and which have been expressed more than once, meet with the satisfaction of the Syrian people in particular, and the Arab people in general.

The Greek ambassador expressed his happiness with this gesture which reflects the deep historical friendship between the Arab and Greek people. The ambassador reiterated the Greek Government spokesman's statements last week which considered the Israeli- Lebanese agreement a serious threat against Lebanon's unity and peace in the region and the world.

The ambassador also called for the unconditional Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon in accordance with the UN Security Council Resolutions 508 and 509, which are supported by the international community.

People's Assembly Speaker Receives DPRK Message

JN311745 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 31 May 83

[Text]The DPRK today strongly condemned the Israeli invaders' conspiracies as serious, criminal actions which seek to achieve expansionist ambitions and to destroy the Palestinian Arab people's revolutionary cause. The DPRK called for an immediate halt to these hostile conspiracies against the Arab people.

This came in a message of solidarity which People's Assembly Speaker Mahmud az-Zu'bi received from Hwang Chang-yop, chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly Standing Committee in the DPRK.

The message stressed the Korean people's firm support for the Syrian people, who are bravely struggling against U.S. imperialism and Israeli Zionism. The message also stressed the Korean people's resolute, unreserved, and positive support for the Syrian people in their just struggle.

Lebanese Radio Reports Syrian Shelling of IDF

TA312009 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 31 May 83

[Text] The Christian radio stations report from Beirut that this evening the Syrian Army fired seven cannon shells at an IDF position in the 'Ammiq area, in the western Al-Biqa' valley, about 1 hour ago. It was reported that the IDF did not return the fire and did not sustain any casualties.

The Lebanese broadcast was monitored by Mikha'el Gurdus.

IDF Spokesman Denies Report

TA010543 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 1 Jun 83

[Text] The Israeli military spokesman has denied that Syrian military forces yesterday fired artillery shots at an Israel position in the Al-Biqa'. The report came from a Lebanese Christian station, but the Israel military spokesman said nothing of the kind had occurred.

Arens Wants No Unilateral Separation of Forces

TA311637 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 31 May 83

[Text] The defense minister has said that Israel cannot carry out a unilateral separation of forces with Syria because if it were to do so, the Syrians and the terrorists would fill the vacuum and a new confrontation line would be created closer to Israel.

Nevertheless, Minister Arens emphasized that at a certain stage — but not within months from now — if we see that Syria is not withdrawing, we will discuss the matter with the United States and Lebanon.

Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports that the defense minister made these remarks to a delegation of mothers representing the organization called Parents Against Silence. Minister Arens added that there is no question over the mothers' right to express themselves, but he noted that their words and actions might weaken our positions.

In the meeting, the mothers said they were not questioning the need and obligation to serve anywhere. They asked the defense minister to work for an immediate and unconditional separation of forces between the IDF and the Syrian Army. The mothers also noted that they accept the fact that the IDF would later have to deploy along another line in Lebanon to secure the well-being of the Galilee settlements.

Schiff Commentary Examines Syrian 'Brinkmanship'

TA300808 Tel Aviv Ha'aretz in Hebrew 30 May 83 p 9

[Commentary by Ze'ev Schiff: "Brinkmanship"]

[Text] The tension and alert at the end of last week from fear of the Syrians' renewing the war and perhaps even starting a comprehensive war are an additional proof of just to what an extent the "achievements" of the latest war are abstract and built on shifting sands.

Up to a few months ago the nation was still being told that the war in Lebanon and the blow absorbed by the Syrians had postponed war for many years and completely deterred the Syrians. And now the new defense minister is saying that the Syrians are preparing to start a war. It has not yet been a year since the beginning of the war, and we are now faced with a larger and stronger Syrian Army, which has regained its self-confidence and which, in the estimation of Israeli experts, is prepared to conduct a war of attrition against us and perhaps even a comprehensive war.

This is an Army that has more divisions and more tanks, planes, and other modern weapons. The great achievement has suddenly turned into fear, and is a problem we have created with our own hands.

And this is not all. Syria of the summer of 1983 is not like the Syria in the summer of 1982, before the war. Parked in Syria today are independent Russian units, many thousands of advisers who are helping the Syrian Army, inter alia also with AWACS type planes and an airborne control system. This is a different Syria from the military and strategic aspect, and it is impossible to know what other Russian units might arrive in that country.

Upon seeing this, we are entitled to ask ourselves what is more dangerous to Israel from the strategic aspect: several dozen PLO cannons we could have driven beyond the 45-km security strip, or a Russian superpower, military deployment built up in Syria as a result of a superfluous war we conducted and expanded against the Syrians. From the strategic viewpoint, I have no doubt what the answer is, and one day, when the "second thoughts" about the expansion of the war are more consolidated, we may well conclude that one of the greatest mistakes of this war was the destruction of the missile system in the Lebanese Al-Biqa', a move that shocked the Syrians, as well as the Russians, and spurred them on to greater military involvement against us; and this while exposing Israeli secrets upon which we had focused for about 10 years and which we used not at a time when Israel's existence was exposed to genuine danger, but for the sake of the success of a local skirmish in Lebanon.

The tension and alert of the last few days again illustrate that the war in Lebanon — the conclusion of which we have already celebrated several times — is far from having ended. A large Syrian meaneuver, the likes of which also took place in the past, has galvanized us and once again filled the roads with Israeli army convoys. Why has this maneuver so disturbed the IDF? There is an Arab proberb that says that someone who has been bitten by a snake also takes fright at a rope. We have been reminded of the "maneuver" that ended in war on two fronts in 1973. The Arab trick in the Yom Kippur war was based on a giant maneuver, all the details of which were known to Israeli intelligence, which even noted that it was being conducted as though it was a real war, until we woke up to find ourselves at war.

The fear was that the Syrians would repeat the same exercise in

1983, too. When their concentration of forces reaches their peak, and their deployment is in an optimal situation, they will be ready for a war of attrition and perhaps a comprehensive war, or a partial warlike move in Lebanon. The time for this appears to be suitable from the political aspect, both to disrupt the agreement between Israel and Lebanon and to break out of the isolation in which Syria has found itself in the Arab world.

Israel cannot — and rightly so — take risks, and so it has taken suitable precautionary measures, but it seems that it is not in the Syrians' interest to get into a comprehensive war with Israel at present when it is confronting it alone, and certainly not with Israel in the state of readiness it has been in during the maneuver. The chance of Moscow's supporting it in such a move does not appear to be good, unless the new administration in the Kremlin is looking for a new "missile crisis" like that in Cuba in 1962 and has picked the Middle East arena.

Damascus has used the brinkmanship method — which the Russians know so well — by putting pressure on Lebanon and Israel on the matter of the agreement between them. It may be ready for a military clash, but it would prefer Israel to be the one who begins it, and to be the guilty party. Therefore, it seems more reasonable to me that the great maneuver — which should have been accompanied by a dogfight as a result of the aerial ambush — should end with the reintroduction into Lebanon of Syrian missile batteries, this time in the north of Lebanon and in territory under their control.

In this way they would be returning the situation to what it had been on this matter, and leaving the difficult decision about whether to start a new war because of this to the Government of Israel, with the missile batteries being positioned far from the border with Israel. This is a move which would obviously open a new stage in the negotiations over the conditions for the evacuation of the foreign forces from Lebanon. If this has not happened by now, it can be expected at a certain stage in the future.

The Syrians' aerial ambush should also be seen as a signal that they are not prepared to accept the agreement between Lebanon and Israel permitting us to fly in Lebanese airspace. Just as they do not fly over our forces in southern Lebanon, so they do not want us to fly over their forces in northern Lebanon. From this it follows that even if we flew there yesterday and after the aerial ambush, too, we must expect that various ambushes of our flights will recur from time to time. The affair of flights all over Lebanon and near the Syrian border has not yet been concluded.

On Saturday, 28 May, signs of relaxation were noted. Damascus announced the end of the maneuver, although according to all the signs, it also continued during Sunday. However, the matter has not ended with this. It seems to me that the most important thing in this maneuver is the Russians' great military involvement. This is the most outstanding factor, although perhaps not basically new.

It appears that the Russians have never been so involved in the operation of the Syrian Army as they are this time. The Russians have been everywhere, not just in units in Lebanon. It seems that it was their experts who guided the exercise. It is clear that the Russians are now making the greatest possible attempt to bring Syria into a situation of "strategic balance" with Israel. It is true that the Russians now — more than in the past — control the Syrian safety-catch, but they could be made to be involved in a war with Israel even against their will.

The intensive Soviet military involvement in Syria is certainly behind the U.S. statement pointing an accusing finger at Damascus in the context of the latest tension. All the latest moves are known to Washington, and it obviously knows that Israel has no interest in attacking Syria at present. Washington's support was also won because Israel was wise enough to sign the agreement with Lebanon in cooperation with the United States.

The Syrian maneuver has ended, but the danger has not dissipated. The information pertaining to a military clash still exists. The trend in the future — in the long range — is not good from this viewpoint, but the immediate danger is more of a war that would break out without the two sides wanting it because of loss of control over events. The "helicopter script" in which Israel cannot do other than react with great strength after many losses to its personnel is one example of how a war can begin and become unavoidable. This is a situation Washington will not want to be in for any length of time, and it will undoubtedly look for new ways to speak with the Syrians.

Terrorists Continue Strikes at IDF in Lebanon

Convoy Attacked in Beirut

TA011006 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0955 GMT 1 Jun 83

[Text] A terrorist squad that infiltrated from West Beirut today attacked an IDF convoy moving south of Gallerie Sim'an. Our forces sustained no casualties.

The IDF soldiers in the vehicle opened fire and began chasing the squad that escaped toward West Beirut. One of the terrorists was caught wounded, and the others succeeded in escaping. The IDF force who chased the squad stopped the chase upon arriving at the line dividing our forces and the Multinational Force and did not cross west.

Our correspondent notes that the terrorists began escaping by a car which was later abandoned while they escaped to the Italian-controlled area. Our correspondent notes also that the Italian soldiers as well could be seen searching for the squad.

Begin, Other Ministers Concerned

TA310905 Tel Aviv Ma'ariv in Hebrew 31 May 83 pp 1, 15

[Report by Ilan Kfir and Ya'aqov Erez]

[Text] Prime Minister Begin is concerned about the rise in the number of IDF casualties in Lebanon, and in talks with ministers he expressed this concern in view of the latest developments in the area. Begin told senior Cabinet members with whom he talked about the situation in Lebanon that everything must be done to prevent additional attacks on IDF soldiers.

The prime minister was strongly shaken in hearing about the fall of two additional IDF soldiers following a wave of terrorist acts in Lebanon during which the IDF sustained a relatively large number of casualties.

Defense Minister Moshe Arens has these days instructed the adoption of measures intended to spare human lives and to minimize to the extent possible the degree of IDF exposure to attacks by the terrorist organizations despite the difficult terrain conditions and the IDF's widespread deployment in densely populated areas in Lebanon.

The escalation in terrorist activity in Lebanon has recently been discussed in a number of ministerial consultations and in meetings held by the Labor Party leaders, Peres, Rabin, Bar-Lev, and Mordekhay Gur, with the prime minister and defense minister.

Defense Minister Arens told the Alignment leaders that the IDF's power of deterrence which relies on motivation may save human lives, and warned that erosion of the Israeli public's willingness to stand firm may encourage the elements active against Israel in Lebanon.

Ma'ariv has learned that despite Minister Ari'el Sharon's criticism of what he views as the exaggerated publication of IDF casualties in Lebanon and the extensive television coverage of funerals of IDF dead, the present defense minister does not intend to issue new instructions on this issue. The defense minister favors the continuation of the existing practice of reportage regarding the IDF casualties and is opposed to any attempt to conceal or cover up the truth from the public.

Toward the anniversary of the war in Lebanon, there is increased criticism among ministers against Ari'el Sharon who is responsible, in their opinion, for Israel's condition in Lebanon. The ministers also criticize the fact that Sharon has today become the sharpest critic of the government's Lebanese policy, and that he speaks out as such in frequent trips to the United States. The main thrust of the ministers' claim against Sharon is that being responsible for the policy which led the IDF to its present lines in Lebanon, he should have shouldered the responsibilty involved and not lead the criticism against the policy which was largely initiated by him.

A senior Cabinet minister told *Ma'ariv* yesterday that one should not be seized by a grim mood in light of the situation in Lebanon, and that had Israel not signed the agreement with Lebanon the situation would have been much worse.

The IDF soldiers in Lebanon have recently been warned not to buy cans of drinks and food from the dozens of stands erected along the roadsides in Lebanon as it transpired that some of them are boobytrapped and may cause death.

Sharon Wants Ash-Shuf Withdrawal

TA312020 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 31 May 83

[Text] Former Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon is demanding an immediate IDF pullout from the Ash-Shuf mountains in spite of the Lebanese and U.S. objections. In his opinion, such a move would lead to a significant drop in IDF casualties. Sharon says that he meant to evacuate the Ash-Shuf mountains while he was still defense minister, but postponed the move until after the snow thaw. Prior to his departure for Canada today, our political correspondent Yoram Ronen spoke with Minister Sharon.

[Begin videotape] [Sharon — picked up in mid-sentence]...to immediately transfer control over the Ash-Shuf mountains, over all those crowded villages plagued with complicated sectarian disputes, to the Lebanese Army; to many Lebanese Army units and battalions which have been sitting idly for years. This move does not call for any fighting activities, just for a presence. After all, these events are taking place at the rear of our forces.

These Lebanese Army units along with a larger or merely symbolic Multinational Force should immediately deploy in that area and release the IDF. We have signed the agreement; we need not stay there even for 1 day. There is nothing to stay there for. We should continue to hold on to the Beirut-Damascus highway because of its vital importance, but we should not get involved in those other matters. I know that this is inconvenient for the Lebanese....

[Ronen, interrupting] It is inconvenient for the Americans.

[Sharon] And it is inconvenient for the Americans. However, it is not only our right, but also our duty to pointedly demand from them — in the wake of the many far-reaching concessions made by Israel — to carry out this move at once.

As a rule, I am in favor of cooperating with the Avericans. It is good to cooperate and coordinate with the Americans and take them into consideration. However, there is a limit. When things get down to real security issues, one must stop, and first and foremost do whatever is good for Israel, and what is good for Israel at present is first and foremost to change its deployment. [end videotape]

Syrians Warned on Terrorism

TA301348 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1340 GMT 30 May 83

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister Simha Ehrlich says Israel will put the Syrians in their place within a short while, and will make it clear to them it is not prepared to have them allow terrorist activity from their territory against IDF forces in Lebanon.

We are not surprised by this activity of the Syrians and the terrorists; we assumed this might be the case, the deputy prime minister said. He noted that an agreement was reached with the Syrians in the past whereby they underook not to allow the terrorists to act from their area, and this agreement should be kept, the deputy prime minister said.

In a talk with our correspondent in the north Menahem Horowitz, during a tour in the Galilee, Simha Ehrlich added that Israel does not want a war of attrition against Syria.

IDF Losses From Lebanon War Reported

NC301715 Paris AFP in English 1656 GMT 30 May 83

[Text] Tel Aviv, May 30 (AFP) — Attacks by Palestinians and other groups in Lebanon have cost the Israeli army 142 dead and 584 wounded since the end of the Israeli-Lebanese war on September 1 last year, an Israeli military spokesman told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE today. This accounts for almost a third of the total losses sustained by the Israeli army since the invasion of Lebanon at the beginning of June 1982. These losses have now reached 488 dead and 2,714 wounded.

There had been an increasing number of attacks on the Israeli army since the signing of the Israeli-Lebanese agreement at the beginning of the month, with seven Israelis dead and 55 wounded, the spokesman said.

Raids on Israeli army vehicles and isolated posts in Lebanon had been stepped up to two or three a day since last week, authoritative military sources said. Remote control explosive devices had been set on roads used by the Israelis, they had been ambushed, and there had been rocket attacks on army posts.

The mountainous wooded terrain — intersected by deep valleys — was ideal for guerrilla warfaire, and it was the first time the Israeli army had undertaken this type of operation, observers said.

Israeli press reports quoting official sources said the raids were carried out in close cooperation with the Syrian Army. They were part of a plan to wage a war of attrition against the Israeli presence in Lebanon without Syria becoming involved in an all-out war with Israel, according to the independent newspaper *Yedi'ot Aharonot*.

Israeli Vice-Premier Simha Ehrlich said Israel would oppose a war of attrition in Lebanon. "Israel will put the Syrians back in their place within a very short time, and make them understand that they cannot allow terrorists to operate from the sector under their control," he said during a tour of northern Israel.

An Israeli army radio commentator said Syria was well aware that if Israel resorted to heavy reprisals, the Israelis would be held responsible for the worsening situation, and would lose what credit they had gained for remaining calm in the face of increasing Syrian military potential.

However, the independent paper *Ha'aretz* said the Israeli Government could not ignore forever Syria's protection of Palestinian groups who ran back across the Syrian border after their attacks on Israeli troops.

Minister Levi Views U.S. Role in Mideast

TA312035 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1950 GMT 31 May 83

[Text] Jerusalem, 31 May (ITIM) — Israel expects the United States to fulfill its promise to bring about the withdrawal of the Syrian and terrorist forces from Lebanon following Israel's undertaking in the peace treaty [as received] to withdraw from Lebanon simultaneously with them, Deputy Prime Minister David Levi stated today in a meeting in his office in Jerusalem with U.S. Congressman Stephen Solarz. Israel will not start a war with Syria, but will react accordingly to any Syrian provocation, the minister added.

Minister Levi noted that there is a tendency in the West to demand concessions from Israel in the name of friendship, whereas toward the other side, the more extremist its positions, the more is done to meet it halfway.

Minister Levi went on to express his view that the Lebanese war was a war of defense. Referring to the fate of Judaea and Samaria after 5 years of autonomy, the deputy prime minister noted that the answer is contained in the Camp David accords which were signed by the United States, Israel, and Egypt. The parties would convene at the end of the 5 years and every decision would have to be adopted unanimously. He pointed out that autonomy did not entail the establishment of a Palestinian state, and that there is no alternative to coexistence in the region. He noted that Israel is willing to fulfill the Camp David accords, both in letter and spirit.

Replying to Mr Solarz' question as to what Israel would be able to offer Syria if the latter expressed its willingness to enter negotiations, Mr Levi replied that Israel is willing to sit at the negotiating table with Syria or any of its neighbors without any preconditions.

The deputy prime minister lauded the strong friendship between the United States and Israel, and emphasized that it is in the interest of the free world to have a strong Israel in the region.

Tabah Talks With Egypt Resumed in Beersheba

TA311826 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 31 May 83

[Text] The Tabah talks are on again. The heads of the Israeli and Egyptian delegations dealing with the disputed Tabah border zone met today in Beersheba at the new Tel Sheva' tourist center. The talks were described as cordial, but no official progress has been made.

The talks with Egypt on Tabah were broken off a year ago because of the war in Lebanon.

Culture Talks With Greeks Under Way in Jerusalem

TA311026 Tel Aviv Ha'aretz in Hebrew 31 May 83 p 2

[Report by culture affairs correspondent]

[Text] Talks about the renewal of the Greek-Israeli culture agreement are currently under way in Jerusalem.

The agreement mainly constitutes a declaration of general intent for cooperation on culture matters with special emphasis on the exchange of archeological delegations. The signing of the agreement is slated for tomorrow.

The previous culture agreement between the two countries was signed in 1979 in Athens, and the signing on its renewal was going to take place in 1981 in Jerusalem, but was postponed a number of times.

Representatives of the Greek Education Ministry and prime minister's office arrived in Israel for the talks, and the Greek delegation is headed by the charge d'affaires of the Greek diplomatic mission in Tel Aviv.

ECOWAS Summit Communique Issued 30 May

AB302154 Conakry Domestic Service in French 1945 GMT 30 May 83

[Final communique issued at end of ECOWAS summit in Conakry on 30 May 1983 — read by ECOWAS Executive Secretary Aboubacar Diaby Ouattara]

[Text] The ECOWAS conference of heads of state held its sixth annual ordinary session in Conakry, capital of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, on 28, 29, and 30 May 1983. Present at the session were the following heads of state and government and accredited representatives: His Excellency General Mathieu Kerekou, president of the People's Republic of Benin; His Excellency Aristides Pereira, president of Cape Verde; His Excellency Ahmed Sekou Toure, president of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea; His Excellency General Joao Bernardo Vieira, president of the Revolutionary Council and head of state of Guinea-Bissau; His Excellency Commander in Chief Samuel Kanyon Doe, president of the Republic of Liberia; His Excellency General Moussa Traore, president of the Republic of Mali; His Excellency Lieutenant Colonel Khouna Ould Haydala, president of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania; His Excellency Alhaj Shehu Shagari, president of the Federal Republic of Nigeria; His Excellency Abdou Diouf, president of the Republic of Senegal; His Excellency Siaka Stevens, president of the Republic of Sierra Leone; His Excellency General Gnassingbe Eyadema, president of the Republic of Togo; His Excellency Oumarou Mahmane, prime minister of the Republic of Niger; Her Excellency Anna Enin, vice chairperson [title as heard] of the Provisional National Defense Council of the Republic of Ghana; His Excellency Simeon Ake, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Ivory Coast; His Excellency Muhamadu Mane, minister of economic planning and industrial development of the Republic of Gambia; and His Excellency Jean-Baptiste Ilboudo, the ambassador of the Republic of Upper Volta to the Ivory Coast and to the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea.

Also present at the meeting with the status of observer were the representatives of the following states and organizations: the Republic of Chad; the CAR; the OAU; the Economic Commission for Africa; the African Development Bank; the Arab Bank for the Economic Development of Africa; the Central Bank of West African States; the West African Economic Community; the Mano River Union; the Niger River Basin Authority; the Federation of West African Chambers of Commerce; the Organization of African Trade Union Unity; the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization; the Committee of ECOWAS ambassadors to the EEC; the EEC; the International Telecommunications Union; the International Bank for Reconstruction; the UN Industrial Development Organization; the Club of Africa; the Pan-African Youth Movement; the West African Regional Subcommittee on Women's Integration in Development and the conference of ECOWAS ministers of youth and sports.

Following the opening session, which featured a speech by outgoing chairman Mathieu Kerekou, president of the Central Committee of the People's Revolution Party of Benin, president of the republic, head of state, and chairman of the National Executive Council, the conference elected by acclamation as ECOWAS current chairman President Sekou Toure, supreme leader of the revolution, secretary general of the Guinean Democratic Party and president of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea.

His Excellency Ahmed Sekou Toure then delivered a message to the conference. The conference listened to the report made by the executive secretary and those of the Council of Ministers meetings held in November 1982 and May 1983.

The following decisions were made:

A decision on adopting and implementing a joint process of liberalizing trade in industrial goods produced by ECOWAS member states: Regarding this decision, the conference reaffirms the willingness of ECOWAS member states to work toward the establishment of a unified customs policy. It consequently makes the relevant appeals to ECOWAS member states for the implementation of the new liberalization arrangements for trade in industrial goods among member states of the community as of 28 May 1983.

A decision on creating structures at the national level in member states: In accordance with the terms of this decision, the conference requests each member state to inform the executive secretariat of the national structure established for the implementation of the acts and decisions of the community's organs. To this end, a special commission is established within the Secretariat of the community to monitor the implementation of the community's decisions and recommendations.

A decision on the cooperation program in the field of development: This decision refers to the adoption of a cooperation program in the field of development on short-, medium-, and long-term operations.

A decision on a policy of cooperation in the field of industrial development: This decision gives priority to industries supporting the development of the following sectors: rural sectors aimed at promoting self-sufficiency in food production and raising the standard of living of rural people; the transport and communications sectors; and the natural resources and energy sectors. Due to the importance attached by the member states to the activities of the community, they are requested, in accordance with the terms of this decision, to give moral and financial support to the conference of the ministers of youth and sports for the realization of its goal.

A decision on the study aimed at establishing a unified monetary zone for ECOWAS: The conference charges the current chairman to take all necessary measures, especially in the search for assistance from international organizations and organs, to carry out studies aimed at creating an ECOWAS monetary zone. The current chairman will take advantage of this opportunity to call for the assistance of an ad hoc committee of heads of state.

A decision on giving observer status to the West African Subregional Committee for Integrating Women in Development: In view of the need to integrate women into the development process, the conference has decided to accord observer status within ECOWAS to the West African Subregional Committee for Integrating Women in Development.

A decision on the rationalization of cooperation efforts within the West African subregion. The conference, in accordance with the terms of this decision, requests the ECOWAS Executive Secretariat, in collaboration with the Economic Commission for Africa, to finalize, within the shortest time possible, the study on the rationalization, restructuring, and harmonization of West African intergovernmental organizations. Similarly, the conference invites member states to make their recommendations on this study in order to facilitate the presentation of a document on the topic before the next ECOWAS summit meeting.

A decision on renewing the mandate of the financial comptroller: The mandate of the financial comptroller has been extended to May 1984.

A resolution on the OAU: The conference adopted a resolution on the present situation in the OAU.

A resolution making appeals on behalf of Chad and the CAR: The conference also launched an appeal to the international community, to friendly countries, and international organizations for material aid to Chad and the CAR.

A recommendation for the mobilization of various social sectors in the integration process: As a means to effectively mobilize the various social sectors in the subregion in the integration process, an appeal has been launched to all member states to set up a youth association, a women's organization, a workers association, and a university and research institute association at the subregional level.

ACP-EEC cooperation: Regarding ACP [African, Caribbean, and Pacific]-EEC cooperation, the conference heard a report by the chairman of the ambassadorial committee of ECOWAS accredited to the EEC on the difficulties of implementing the Lome II convention as well as the atmosphere in which the forthcoming negotiations for the renewal of that convention will be conducted. The conference expressed its preoccupation with this situation. The conference urgently calls on the ACP countries to maintain and consolidate their unity and solidarity and to increase programs of concrete action in the name of inter-ACP cooperation. It further calls on the Executive Secretariat of ECOWAS to take all the necessary measures to assist the ambassadorial group of the ECOWAS member states at the EEC during the various stages of negotiations.

The heads of state and representatives of government congratulate the Council of Ministers, the heads of the community's institutions, and their fellow workers at all levels both for the excellent work done, which enabled the good progress of the conference, and for their persistent efforts at achieving the goals of the community. The heads of state and representatives of government thank in particular all friendly countries, inter-African and international organizations, as well as financial institutions for their large contribution to the technical and financial implementation of community projects. Their excellencies, the heads of state and representatives of government, thank their brother and friend, His Excellency Ahmed Sekou Toure, president of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, the Guinean Government and people, for the particularly warm and African welcome, the atmosphere of friendship and fraternity, and for all the kindness they received during their stay in the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea.

The date and venue of the seventh ordinary session of the conference: The conference has decided to hold its seventh ordinary session from 28 to 29 May 1984 either in Accra, in the Republic of Ghana, or in Conakry, in the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea. The current chairman of the conference will inform the member states in due time.

Signed in Conakry on 30 May 1983 by the conference.

ALGERIA

Bendjedid Meets With Bourguiba, Haydala 31 May

LD311341 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 31 May 83

[Excerpts] President Habib Bourguiba of Tunisia left Houari Boumedienne International Airport this morning after an official visit to Algeria.

Also, a summit conference was held this morning among Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and secretary general of the FLN; Habib Bourguiba, president of the Tunisian Republic; and Lieutenant Colonel Khouna Ould Haydala, president of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania [words indistinct]. The meeting was attended on the Algerian side by the two members of the Central Committee Political Bureau — Brother Mohamed Ben Ahmed Abdelghani, the prime minister, and by Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, the minister of foreign affairs; and on the Tunisian side by Mr Mohamed Mzali, the secretary general of the Socialist Destour Party and prime minister; and Beji Caid es-Sebsi, member of the Political Bureau and minister of foreign affairs. The Mauritanian side included Lieutenant Colonel Ahmedou Ould Abdallah, member of the Military Council for National Salvation and minister of interior, and Major Ahmed Ould Minnih, member of the Military Council for National Salvation and minister of foreign affairs.

Joint Communique Issued on Bourguiba Visit

LD010059 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 31 May 83

[Text] In consolidation of the relations of fraternity, harmony, and good-neighborliness existing between the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria [DPRA] and the Tunisian Republic, and at the invitation of His Excellency President Chadli Benjedid, president of the DPRA and secretary general of the FLN, the great struggler, His Excellency President of the Tunisian Republic Habib Bourguiba paid an official visit to the DPRA, at the head of an important governmental delegation 29-31 May 1983.

This visit is in keeping with the well-established custom instituted by the political leadership in the two countries, a custom based on continuing dialogue and intensive meetings between their officials in order to consolidate the ties of brotherhood and firmly establish the policy of cooperation and mutual assistance within the framework of cordiality and mutual respect between the two countries, who are guided by the sincere determination to develop their relations in various fields in keeping with the aspirations of the two fraternal people for progress, development and prosperity, and the realization of the hopes of their generations of building the edifice of the Greater Arab Maghreb as their contribution to laying the groundwork for comprehensive Arab unity.

Algeria gave its great guest His Excellency President Habib Bourguiba a popular and official welcome full of sincere love, impassioned feeling, and the sentiments of appreciation and reverence, with which the Algerian people expressed in sincere spontaniety the love and pride of the Algerian people for the pioneering struggling role of the great struggler President Habib Bourguiba over half a century, the position which the Tunisian people occupy in the hearts of the sons of Algeria, and the authenticity of the fraternal ties (?whose pillars) were established over centuries by the caravans of kinship and blood and the joint struggle and [word indistinct].

In an atmosphere dominated by the spirit of fraternity and understanding the two presidents reviewed the steady positive development witnessed by the relations of fraternity and cooperation between the two countries and expressed satisfaction at the spirit of mutual trust, [words indistinct], and complete serenity which dominate these relations, especially after the ratification of the treaty of fraternity and harmony, the agreement on the demarkation of the border, and the signing of several other agreements which constitute a suitable framework for a regular, fruitful and fair cooperation between the two countries; for finding the means of broadening the cooperation and determining the forms of integration between the two countries in various fields, stressing the need for finding new formulations in order to firmly secure what the two countries have achieved in various fields and [words indistinct] between them. The two presidents chaired a working session which was attended on the Tunisian side by Muhammad Mzali, premier and secretary general of the Socialist Destour Party, Beji Caid es-Sebsi, member of the Political Bureau of the Socialist Destour Party and foreign minister; Tahar Belkhodja, member of the Political Bureau and information minister; Lassad Ben Osman, member of the Political Bureau and agriculture minister; and Hedi Baccouche, Tunisian ambassador to Algeria. The Algerian side was represented by Mohamed Ben Ahmed Abdelghani, member of the Political Bureau and premier; Dr Ahmad Taleb Ibrahimi, member of the Political Bureau and foreign minister; M'hamed Hadj Yala, member of the Political Bureau and interior minister; Boualem Bessaiyah, member of the Central Committee and information minister; Abdelhamid Brahimi, member of the Central Committee and planning minister; and Abdelghani Akbi, member of the Central Committee and ambassador of Algeria in Tunisia.

The two delegations had a series of talks to evaluate achievements and discuss [words indistinct] and through the review of all the [words indistinct] cooperation existing between the two countries [word indistinct] the rest of the countries of the Greater Arab Maghreb. After analyzing the situation in the region and evaluating the facts, both sides see that the creation of a sincere fraternal dialogue, the pursuit of an effective policy of cooperation, and advancement with firm constructive steps toward achieving the unity of the Arab Maghreb require that a just, speedy solution to the problem of the Western Sahara that accord with OAU Nairobi conference's resolutions be found.

This would allow all peoples of the region to consecrate their efforts and invest their human resources and natural resources for the comprehensive integral development for their countries and give our Arab Maghreb its real weight at the regional and international levels. Based on the two countries' affiliation with the Arab homeland and Africa, both sides express the conviction that the edification of the Greater Arab Maghreb will effectively

contribute to achieving comprehensive Arab unity and consolidating the African peoples.

Both sides comprehensively evaluated conditions in the Arab and internal arenas -- foremost the Palestinian problem. In this context they renewed their absolute support for the struggling Palestinian people led by the PLO, their sole legitimate representative, and confirmed their determination to continue to materially and morally support the Palestinian people, continue the just struggle for the achievement of the Palestinian people's demands for self-determination and the establishment of their independent state on their soil. In this context both sides confirm that the Palestine problem is the essence of the struggle in the Middle East. It is impossible to find a just and lasting solution in the region unless the Palestinian people achieve their national rights and all the occupied Arab territories are liberated. They condemned the Zionist enemy's policy of aggression and expansion and once again expressed their absolute solidarity with sister Syria in the joint struggle for the liberation of the occupied territories and confronting possible Zionist challenges.

They also expressed their adherence to the national unity of Lebanon, its territorial integrity, its Arabism, and the recovery of its full sovereignty over its national soil. In this context they confirm that the international community calls for the immediate realization of the demand for the Zionist forces' complete and unconditional withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories.

At the African level both sides confirm their firm adherence to the OAU, which is an expression and extension of African countries' national independence and an effective instrument for maintaining the continent's real interests. They express their will to contribute to the success of the 19th summit conference of African presidents and heads of government, which will be held in Addis Ababa in the period [words indistinct] 1983. This meeting will enable the organization to continue its tasks to achieve the objectives provided for in its charter.

Both sides studied the dangerous situation in southern Africa and condemned the racist Pretoria regime's repeated unjust aggressions against neighboring African states and renewed their support for the Namibian and South African peoples' just struggle for freedom, independence, dignity, and the elimination of the regime of racial discrimination.

Both sides referred to the issue of Arab-African cooperation and confirmed the importance of consolidating solidarity between the Arab homeland and Africa in order to consolidate the historical ties between them so that the common objectives of liberation, development, and progress may be achieved. Based on the principles and objectives of nonalignment, and their belief in the importance of the role the Greater Arab Maghreb can play at the international level, both sides express their determination to work for the achievement of real world peace and security, the establishment of a new international economic order, and the creation of the necessary conditions for the establishment of international relations based on justice and democracy.

His Excellency Habib Bourguiba said that he was deeply touched by the extreme and authentic hospitality accorded him by the Algerian president, government, and people. He said that this is characteristic of the fraternal Algerian people and embodies the two sister countries' sincere fraternal ties and the strength of their distinguished relations. His excellency also expressed his high appreciation of and great admiration for the comprehensive development witnessed by Algeria, led by His Excellency President Chadli Bendjedid, for the prosperity and happiness of the fraternal Algerian people. His Excellency Habib Bourguiba extended an invitation to his brother, His Excellency President Chadli Bendjedid, to pay an official visit to the Tunisian Republic. The invitation was accepted with gratitude and the date will be fixed later.

Bourguiba Visit Ends

LD311243 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 31 May 83

[Text] President Habib Bourguiba of Tunisia left Algiers this morning for home after an official 3-day visit to Algeria. President Bourguiba was seen off at Houari Boumedienne International Airport by Brother President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and secretary general of the FLN; members of the Political Bureau; ministers; senior party and state officials; and heads of the diplomatic missions accredited to Algiers. Before boarding the plane, President Bourguiba listened with his colleague President Chadli Bendjedid to the Tunisian and Algerian national anthems and reviewed a unit of the republican guards.

Before leaving Algiers President Bourguiba made a statement to the national press in which he had expressed his deep satisfaction with the results of this visit. He said: This visit had been extremely successful. We have made firm plans for the building of the Greater Maghreb. He explained that his talks with Brother Chadli Bendjedid had been important and were characterized by complete frankness. He said: I have found President Chadli Bendjedid to be completely sincere and honest in support of the construction of the Greater Arab Maghreb, the backbone of which is considered to be Algeria and Tunisia.

The Algerian-Tunisian talks were concluded this morning with a meeting between President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and secretary general of the party, and President Habib Bourguiba of Tunisia. They were attended by the prime ministers and foreign ministers of the two countries.

Bendjedid Receives Arab League Secretary General

LD301712 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 30 May 83

[Text] Chadli Bendjedid, FLN secretary general and president of the republic, received Chedli Klibi, Arab League secretary general, at noon today at the presidential office. Abdelhamid Mehri, FLN Central Committee member and head of the Committee for Information, Culture and Cadres at the FLN Central Committee, was present.

It has been learned that discussions covered the development of events on the Arab arena.

President of Madagascar Stops Over in Algiers

LD291952 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 29 May 83

[Text] Algerian-Malagasy talks took place this morning during a stopover visit made in Algiers by President of Madagascar Ratsiraka. He left Algiers this afternoon bound for Paris.

LIBYA

Syrian President Arrives on Visit 31 May

LD311721 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 1600 GMT 31 May 83

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic, arrived in Tripoli at 1700 today. President Hafiz al-Asad was given a great welcome on arrival at Tripoli international airport. The brother leader of the revolution was at the head of those who welcomed him.

The Brothers Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud; Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander in chief of the Armed Forces; Brigadier Mustafa al-Kharrubi, chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces; Major al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi, deputy chief of staff of the Armed Forces, also took part in welcoming the president.

The secretary and members of the Secretariat of the General People's Conference and members of the Popular General Committee, heads of diplomatic missions accredited to the Jamahiriyah, and officers of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces also took part in welcoming him.

President Hafiz al-Asad is accompanied during his visit to the Jamahiriyah by a delegation including Brother 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Brother Ahmad Dhiyab, member of the Regional Command of the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party; and Fayiz Isma'il, member of the Central Command of the Progressive National Front.

Damascus Report on Arrival

JN311751 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1736 GMT 31 May 83

[Text] At 1700 today President Hafiz al-Asad arrived in the Libyan capital of Tripoli, accompanied by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Ahmad Diyab, member of the Ba'th Party Regional Command; and Fayiz Isma'il, member of the Central Command of the Progressive National Front. The president and his delegation were received at Tripoli international airport by Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Revolution; Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, member of the 1 September Revolution Command; Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander in chief of the Armed Forces; Brigadier Mustafa al-Kharrubi, chief of the Army Staff; the secretary general and members of the General People's Congress; members of the General People's Committee; heads of the diplomatic missions accredited to Libya; and a number of senior army officers.

Meeting With Al-Qadhdhafi

LD311925 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1855 GMT 31 May 83

[Text] Tripoli, 31 May (JANA) — Talks were held this evening between the brother leader of the revolution and President Hafiz al-Asad of the Syrian Arab Republic. It was attended by Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud, and by Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander in chief of the armed forces. On the Syrian side it was attended by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Ahmad Dhiyab, member of the regional command of the Socialist Ba'th Party; and by Fayiz Isma'il, member of the Progressive National Front Central Command.

Statement to JANA

LD312104 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1930 GMT 31 May 83

[Text] Tripoli, 31 May (JANA) — In a statement to the JANA correspondent, President Hafiz al-Asad affirmed that the Lebanese Government's agreement with the Zionist enemy is a contract of submission, subjugation, and capitulation imposed on Lebanon by the U.S. Administration and the Zionist enemy.

He said any agreement between the Zionist enemy and an Arab country is an insult to the Arab homeland as a whole in that it creates a breach and weakpoints in the Arab homeland and allows the usurping enemy to achieve its strategic aims.

The Syrian president stressed Syria's rejection of the Lebanese-Zionist agreement. He said we will continue to cooperate with all Arab patriots and with all the brothers who want to defend the nation and who accept what this entails in facing the imperialist and Zionist hegemony in our area. We shall continue to struggle against this agreement. Our opinion is that this agreement must fall, and we believe it is falling and dying at this moment.

He added that the sides to the agreement may have committed a mortal tactical error when they linked implementation of the agreement with Syria's agreement to some secret provisions which they have agreed upon and which they have not published — a matter that helped us to kill this agreement.

In answer to a question about recent developments inside the Fatah organization, following the agreement of shame between Lebanon and the Zionist enemy, President Hafiz al-Asad said: We as Arabs agreed to some earlier proposals by our brothers in the Palestinian organizations that their internal decisions should be independent. For this reason, we, in Syria, and I believe our brothers in Libya, are watching developments, and we wish the Palestinian revolution and the Palestinian cause well. President Hafiz al-Asad did exclude the possibility of the Zionist enemy carrying out an attack against Syria. He said this is expected. Israel's permanent and continuous policy is aggression, and Israel aims ultimately at setting up a state which extends from the Nile to the Euphrates and which dominates all the Arab nations in the Arab area outside the borders of that expanded state. This is not a deduction; it is confirmed by their religious books from which they seek guidance.

The Syrian president added in his statement to JANA that it is natural to expect aggression from time to time within the implementation of this broad plot of effecting total control of the Arab homeland. Naturally, we have come to listen, to exchange opinions and viewpoints, and to coordinate our usual resistance to the plots of hegemony over the Arab nation. It is no secret that we have always agreed on our appraisal of the enemy's efforts.

The Syrian president ended his statement to JANA by saying: We are happy to be here, at home in the Jamahiriyah, and to be among our brothers in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and to be together with our Brother Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. I believe that in this meeting, as in previous meetings, our agreement will be total.

Interview With Libyan Television

JN311855 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 31 May 83

[Excerpt] President Hafiz al-Asad granted an interview to Libyan Television in which he said: Any agreement between Israel and any Arab country harms the Arab homeland as long as it contains gaps, weak points and, more accurately, gains for Israel. We have stated our viewpoint as clearly as possible, that this agreement is a writ of complete submission and obedience. It is a writ of surrender imposed by the United States and Israel on Lebanon. We shall continue to cooperate with all the Arab nationalists, with all those of our Arab brothers who wish to defend the Arab homeland and, consequently, to confront the barbaric imperialist and Israeli onslaughts on our region. We shall pursue the struggle against this agreement. Our opinion is that this agreement must be foiled. We also believe that this agreement is about to collapse.

Further on Interview

JN312136 Damascus SANA in Arabic 2005 GMT 31 May 83

[Excerpt] Tripoli, 31 May (SANA) — President al-Asad said: It will sound strange to you when we say that this agreement is about to collapse but one can say that this agreement of submission is experiencing a state of collapse and is in its death throes. Maybe they committed a fatal tactical error in our interest when they linked the implementation of the agreement to Syria's approval of some of its provisions, or to be more specific, of some of the secret provisions on which they agreed and which they did not publish. This linkage has helped us to abort this agreement.

On a question by Libyan Television on the situation inside the Fatah Movement and the Israeli troop concentrations, President al-Asad said: As you know, as Arab countries, we have agreed to previous proposals by our brothers in the [Palestinian] organizations that their internal decision or decisions be independent. That's why we in Syria, and also our brothers in Libya, I believe, are watching the developments, wishing all good to the Palestinian revolution and, consequently, to the Palestinian cause.

As for the Israeli troop concentrations, we expected this because Israel is an entity which adopts a consistent policy of aggression. Israel seeks to establish a state in the long run which will extend from the Nile to the Euphrates in order to control all the people who live in the Arab region outside the borders of this state. This is not a mere deduction but a fact, which is confirmed by the books which inspire the teachings of Zionism and guide it.

It is natural that we should expect an attack from time to time within the framework of the implementation of the scheme of imposing complete hegemony on the Arab region.

We are here to exchange views with the brother colonel and the brothers in the Libyan command, and to coordinate with them, as usual, to confront these hegemony schemes which I mentioned. It is no secret that we have always been in complete accord and agreement on our assessment of the enemy's attempts.

We are very happy to be on our land in the Libyan Jamahiriyah, to be among our brothers and sons in the Libyan Jamahiriyah, and to be with our brother, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, and the brothers in the Libya command. We believe that our agreement during this meeting will be as complete as it was during our previous meetings. Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi accompanied President al-Asad to the guest palace where they held their first meeting. The meeting was attended on the Syrian side by the delegation accompanying President al-Asad and by the head of the Syrian relations office in Tripoli. On the Libyan side, the meeting was attended by Major 'Abd as-Sallam Jallud, Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis, Brigadier Mustafa al-Kharrubi, and Major al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi.

During the meeting, the two sides reviewed the situation in the region in light of the imperialist-Zionist onslaught against the Arab homeland. They also assessed the situation which has arisen from the U.S.-Israeli attempts to impose the contract of submission on fraternal Lebanon.

The Syrian and Libyan viewpoints proved to be identical on the threats resulting from the U.S.-Israeli agreement that is being prepared for Lebanon and on the need to confront them, to coordinate Arab efforts to foil this agreement, and to help fraternal Lebanon liberate its territory from the invaders and safeguard its independence and sovereignty.

SDAR President Arrives in Tripoli on Visit

LD302347 Tripoli JANA in English 1649 GMT 30 May 83

[Text] Tripoli, Shaban 18, May 30, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The President of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic Mr. Mohamed Abdelaziz arrived in Tripoli this morning on a visit to the Jamahiriyah.

DPRK Minister Concludes Visit, Departs

LD302209 Tripoli JANA in English 1647 GMT 30 May 83

[Text] Tripoli, Shaban 18, May 30, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — North Korea's minsiter of foreign economic affairs this morning left Tripoli after ending a visit to the Jamahiriyah during which he carried out a series of talks with officials here for the development of bilateral cooperation.

In a statement to our correspondent, the North Korean minister lauded the results of his talks and visit to the Jamahiriyah. He also affirmed the Korean people's desire to develop relations with the Libyan Arab people in ways that would guarantee both people's interests.

Iranian Paper Interviews Al-Qadhdhafi
GF281602 Tehran Keyhan Al-'Arabi in Arabic 12 May 83 p 6

[Interview with Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar Al-Qadhdhafi by an Iranian delegation led by Rokhsefat, cultural assistant for the official in charge of an unnamed organization, during its visit to Libya to participate in the international symposium on the Green Book in Tripoli — no date given]

[Excerpt] On the concept of the imperialist policy in the world, Al-Qadhdhafi disclosed that in its imperialist content, the U.S. policy attempts to approach the Soviet Union and besiege it so that in case world war III breaks out, the American forces will be in positions that would enable it to end the conflict in favor of the capitalist camp. The danger in this policy is that the Third World countries, if this term is accurate, and the Middle and Near East countries will be the victim of this major strategic approach to the Soviet Union.

On Libya's internal policy, he said: The United States is trying to subjugate Libya and this is part of its policy to counter that of the Warsaw Pact. How? It is planning to control the southern Mediterranean, North Africa, and southern Europe because the Iranian and Arab oil pass through the Mediterranean. Raw materials are also in Latin America, South Africa, and other strategic positions.

On the Soviet Union, Al-Qadhdhafi said: The Soviet Union is also trying to approach them. If it were not for the U.S. conflict with the Soviet Union, we would be its victim. During the shah's rule, Iran used to be a U.S. base and the victim was the Iranian people. The United States is confronting the Soviet Union in Iran to regain its base in this country. The revolutions in Iran and Libya rendered services to the Soviet Union by obstructing the advance of U.S. forces toward the Soviet Union. This is enough to make the Soviet Union indebted to these revolutions. Of course our revolution was for ourselves but at the same time we aided the Soviet Union because we kept hostile forces from using our country against it. This is what makes us advocate international peace and detente instead of kindling the flames of war, playing with fire and saber-rattling.

On the Islamic revolution in Iran, he said: It is threatened with force. Also the revolution in Libya is threatened with force like revolutions in Nicaragua and Korea. This makes it incumbent upon us to unite in one front against an enemy who tries to trample us with his feet, plunder our wealth, and control our land. Peoples have no choice other than to form a wide front against imperialism and put an end to it, mainly in Iran. We call for the formation of a unified Islamic revolution, unified revolution guard corps, unified revolution committees and a unified masses movement because we are the common target of the enemy. How can we fight this enemy when we are not united? We have to fight him together.

Sudanese Revolutionary Force Cables Al-Qadhdhafi
LD281657 Tripoli JANA in English 1521 GMT 28 May 83

[Text] Madrid, Shaban 16, May 28, JAMAHIRYHAH NEWS AGENCY — The Sudanese revolutionary force in Spain has affirmed its commitment to the historic speech delivered by the revolution's leader to the angry demonstrations that were staged throughout the Jamahiriyah in protest against the shameful agreement between the Lebanese Government and the Zionist enemy.

In a cable sent to the leader, the Sudanese revolutionary force said "the dangers of the defeatist-capitulationist schemes that you more than once warned against and its repercussions on the fate of the Arab nation have started to be realised by the signing of the humiliating Lebanese-Zionist agreement. The Zionist death wagon will not stop at this and will continue to approach one Arab country after the other...

Your true revolutionary appeals that emanate from your eagerness to maintain the Arab nation's honour and future are the only method of deterring the Zionists and their American and Arab allies..."

The Sudanese revolutionary force also affirmed its total solidarity with the Libyan Arab people and their revolution in the struggle against the forces of evil and oppression and in an effort to undermine all capitulationist agreements approved of by hireling Arab rulers such as Numayri. The force expressed its total faith in the historic positions of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution regarding the Arab nation's basic causes, especially the liberation of occupied Arab lands.

SUDAN

Republican Decree Releases Prisoners
JN311143 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1045 GMT 31 May 83

[Text] Khartoum, 31 May (SUNA) — On the occasion of the 14th anniversary of the glorious May Revolution, President Ja'far Muhammad Numaryi issued a republican decree releasing 199 prisoners and three minors from jails in various provinces of the country.

At-Tayyib Receives Djibouti Message for Numayri
JN311525 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1450 GMT 31 May 83

[Text] Khartoum, 31 May (SUNA) — Staff Major General 'Umar Muhammad at-Tayyib, first vice president, today received a message from Djibouti President Hassan Gouled addressed to President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri. The message was conveyed during an audience today with Aden Hassan, ambassador at the Djibouti Foreign Ministry and personal envoy of President Gouled.

Speaking following the meeting, the ambassador said that the message deals with fraternal relations between the two countries-,with continued bilateral consultations in spheres of common interest, and other current issues in the Arab and African arenas.

Nile Valley Parliament Concludes First Session

Approves Reports

JN291526 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1500 GMT 29 May 83

[Text] Khartoum, 29 May (SUNA) — In its session today, the Nile Valley Parliament approved the report of the committee in charge of studying the statements made by President Numayri and President Mubarak during the opening session of the parliament last Wednesday.

The parliament also approved the report of the committee in charge of specifying the objectives of the first stage to realize the integration charter between Sudan and Egypt. The parliament has referred the two reports to the Higher Integration Council and the People's Assemblies in Sudan and Egypt according to the bylaws of the parliament.

Issues Recommendations

NC311601 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 31 May 83

[Text] The Nile Valley Parliament this morning held its final meeting in the first session this year under Parliament Speaker 'Izz ad-Din as-Sayyid. It issued a number of recommendations in which it affirms the need to expedite the drawing up of the integration plan between the two countries and to draw up a defensive and security strategy that will ensure the two countries' protection against foreign intervention. The recommendations also affirm the need to review the investment laws in the two countries and to remove all obstacles and restrictions facing investment. The recommendations call for speeding up the implementation of the infrastructure projects and for the integration fund to finance these projects.

The parliament decided to refer these recommendations to the People's Assemblies in Egypt and Sudan and to the Higher Integration Council.

'Izz ad-Din as-Sayyid, the speaker of the Nile Valley Parliament, and Dr Sufi Abu Talib, the speaker of the Egyptian People's Assembly, will hold a press conference this evening in which they will deal with the parliament's accomplishments during its current session.

The Egyptian side in the Nile Valley Parliament will return to Cairo this evening.

$35 Million Integration Budget

NC282112 Cairo MENA in English 1930 GMT 28 May 83

[Text] Khartoum, May 28 (MENA) — Abu Bakr 'Uthman, secretary-general of the Higher Egyptian-Sudanese Integration Council, said here today the 35 million dollar budget for the first integration year takes into account the economic and financial conditions of both countries so as not to exhaust them with substantial sums. "The budget took into consideration not to overestimateappropriations for projects to be implemented within the framework of integration," he pointed out.

Libyan Officers Reportedly Defect to Sudan

JN301928 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1420 GMT 30 May 83

[Text] Khartoum, 30 May (SUNA) — Ten Libyan officers who arrived here the day before yesterday after a 2-year training course in the FRG decided to join the National Front for the Salvation of Libya. The officers, from the Libyan military industry corporation,will hold a press conference here on Thursday to expose the conspiracies of Al-Qadhdhafi against Sudan and several other countries.

SUNA Reports Libyan Buildup in Chad's Ouzou

JN300954 Khartoum SUNA in English 0940 GMT 30 May 83

[Text] Niamey Niger, May 30 (SUNA) — Libya has reinforced its military presence in Ouzou strip portion of Chad under its occupation, four soldiers previously loyal to Goukouni arrived here recently reaffirmed. The soldiers who fled from service in Ouzou said that Libya augmented its forces by adding jet fighters among them eight Su-22 raising the total of these fighters to 20 in addition to eight SE-260 and two fighter. Bombers jets and other two C-130 transport planes.[as received]

Speaking to SUDAN NEWS AGENCY in the capital of Niger, the soldiers said that Libya has recently dispatched black Libyans to serve side by side with Chadians loyal to Goukouni in the combat area. The soldiers who fled from Ouzou area, said that the preparations and manoeuvres are currently done to launch a major attack on the few coming days aiming at thwarting the government of Hissein Habre before the convention of the African summit scheduled for Addis Ababa early next month.

SUNA: Syria To Send Officers to Afghanistan

JN311024 Khartoum SUNA in English 0931 GMT 31 May 83

[Text] Khartoum, 31 May (SUNA) — The opposition Syrian National Liberation Front disclosed that the Syrian regime has agreed to a Soviet request to send a batch of Syrian officers to join the ranks of pro-Soviet Afghan regime. The front, in a call directed to Arab and Islamic heads of state and received by SUNA today, said the role of the Syrian officers in Soviet occupied Afghanistan is to train some of the Kabul regime's units and strengthen them to more actively counter the revolutionaries led by anti-communist Islamic Afghan Mujahidin fighting against the Soviets. It described Syrian regime's action as shameful and an outrageous challenge to Arab and Islamic peoples. It further urged Arab countries to cut off aid and assistance to the Syrian regime for its service attitude to a superpower and for spreading its dissension and havoc among Arab and Islamic nations.

ETHIOPIA

Kidnapped Workers To Be Released in Khartoum

NC311251 Paris AFP in English 1231 GMT 31 May 83

[Text] Khartoum, May 31 (AFP) — Twelve relief workers held by separatist guerrillas from the Ethiopian province of Tigre will arrive here next Sunday, a spokesman for the Tigre People's Liberation Front (TPLF) said today.

The twelve — eight Europeans, two Ethiopians, one American and one Indian — were kidnapped when Tigre guerrillas attacked and briefly held the town of Korem in the centre of the province last April 21. The TPLF, which says it has "liberated" most of the province's rural areas, has said that the captives were only "guests" taken for a tour of the region to see for themselves the conditions of drought-stricken Tigreans neglected by the Ethiopian Government.

TPLF spokesman Tewolde Gebru named the twelve as Libby Grimshaw, field director of the British Save the Children Fund (SCF) relief organisation, Charles Douglas, a British doctor who has worked in the region for two years, Clare Davies, a British nutritionist, Alison Barratt, a British engineer, Mahandra Sheth, an Indian doctor, Gregory Flynn, an American Catholic relief worker, Teresa Kelly and Anne Mc Cloughlin, both Irish nurses working for the Concern relief organisation, Italian nuns Liliana Cantarena and Dina Grazia working for the Ethiopian Catholic Service (ECS) and Ethiopians Israel Megersa, who works for Concern, and Abba Ayele, who works for ECS.

KENYA

KENYA TIMES on 'Selfish Policies' of U.S.

AB301015 Paris AFP in English 0840 GMT 30 May 83

[Text] Nairobi, May 30 (AFP) — The debt-ridden and recession-hit countries of the Third World have little to expect from the Western economic summit going on in Williamsburg, the *Kenya Times* said here today in an editorial. The paper, owned by the ruling Kenya African National Union, said that this was because only President (Francois) Mitterand of France and Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau of Canada of the seven leaders meeting in Williamsburg "have supported developing countries."

The *Times* criticised the United States for pursuing what it termed "short-sighted, short-term and very selfish policies" instead of helping search for global solutions to the world recession. The concern of the rich nations appears to be only their economic recovery, the paper charged, adding that during the last summit in France no concrete decisions regarding the constant demand of the developing countries for global negotiations and aid, trade and finance were taken.

The independent *Daily Nation* said in its editorial that the economic performance of the seven vitally affects others, which was why decisions reached at Williamsburg were important. "Such decisions can mean the difference between early recovery for all or eventual collapse, especially for developing countries," the paper said. The cold reception given to Mr Mitterrand's proposal on a new world monetary system indicated the reluctance of the Western leaders to move significantly from the existing system which has brought developing countries to the brink of collapse, it added.

UGANDA

100 Reportedly Massacred by Rebels in Luwero

AB311250 Paris AFP in English 1123 GMT 31 May 83

[Text] Kampala, May 31 (AFP) — More than 100 people were massacred in Uganda last week when a gang of about 200 men armed with guns, pangas, axes and spears attacked a camp for displaced people in Luwero District. About 80 survivors have now been admitted for treatment at the main Mulago government hospital in Kampala. Two have subsequently died from the injuries they sustained during the attack on their camp at Kikyusa trading centre, about 45 miles north of Kampala.

The patients at Mulago hospital told reporters that the attack on their camp was carried out by anti-government rebels. One survivor said he believed that as many as 120 people were killed from the camp, which contained an estimated five to seven thousand displaced people.

The camp was attacked twice — first on Thursday evening at around 8:00 p.m. and again the following morning just before dawn. Two of the attackers are reported to have been killed in the first wave. Other survivors said in Kampala today that the attack was made after about 70 government troops which used to guard the camp had been withdrawn. A car was sent to Wobulenzi town to call in Army reinforcements, but these did not arrive until the morning when the second attack was almost over, survivors said.

Most of the camp's occupants are believed to be still in the area, which has been the scene of fighting between anti-government guerillas of the National Resistance Movement (NRM) commanded by former Defence Minister Yoweri Museveni and government troops. The official *Uganda Times* newspaper reported earlier that there were more than 10,000 displaced people in Luwero District alone camping in a secondary school.

Last month defence officials in Uganda said that the main operation by the Uganda Army against rebels in the district had been completed. Army officers told journalists that a main rebel camp had been overrun by the Army. In late March Vice-President and Defence Minister Paul Muwanga said his troops expected to wipe out anti-government rebels from Luwero District within "the next few days."

Press reports in Kampala last Saturday said 50 bodies were dumped early in the week at Masuliita village west of Kampala by unknown people driving a truck. Some bodies had bullet or knife wounds while others looked starved.

CAMEROON

Mitterrand Scheduled To Visit 20-21 June

AB301040 Paris AFP in English 1036 GMT 30 May 83

[Text] Yaounde, May 30 (AFP) — French President Francois Mitterrand will visit Cameroon on June 20 and 21, an authoritative source said here today. Mr Mitterrand's adviser on African affairs, Guy Penne, was making final arrangements for the visit yesterday with Cameroon President Paul Biya. He had been preceded last week by a dozen officials from the French president's office.

Chinese Cultural Delegation Visits Yaounde

AB271835 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 27 May 83

[Text] A delegation of Chinese officials is in Yaounde to discuss cultural exchanges between Cameroon and China. The delegation, led by the adviser to the Chinese minister of culture, will be received on Monday by the minister of information and culture and will also visit selected cultural attractions in Yaounde and its environs. Experts of both delegations will work out a cultural exchange program which will be signed on Thursday.

Results of Legislative Elections Announced

AB312017 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 31 May 83

[Text] Official results of the May 29th legislative elections will be proclaimed by the Supreme Court on Friday. But final results received today show that 99.32 percent of the electorate approved the CNU [Cameroon National Union] party list of 120 parliamentarians for the next legislative term. Full results now available show that out of 3,908,890 registered voters, 3,882,000 people voted for the party list, with 100 blank votes. The results also show that the Cameroonian electorate has increased by 500,000. Registered voters showed an increase from 3.6 million in the last municipal elections to 4 million. Meanwhile, the following senior divisional officers have been given tomorrow as deadline to file in minutes [as heard] of the May 29th parliamentary elections to the Supreme Court. These include the senior divisional officers of Upper Nkam, Ocean Ntem, Lekie, Dja-and-Lobo, Mbouda, Nkam, Gorou, Adamaoua, Benoue, Logone-and-Chari, Mayo-Danai, Mayo-Sanaga, Mayo-Kebi, Mbam and Njerem as well as further reports of the elections for the southwest, northwest, and eastern provinces. These reports, which were expected to have accompanied the results of the elections, should be deposited at the Supreme Court tomorrow at the latest.

CHAD

Irresponsibility of Some OAU Countries Denounced

AB272033 Dakar PANA in French 1715 GMT 27 May 83

[Text] Ndjamena, 27 May (ATP/PANA) — The occasion of the 20th anniversary of the OAU was marked in Chad by a statement from Mr Idris Miskine, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation. In it, he denounced the irresponsible behavior of some member countries which endangers the existence of the organization. The Chadian foreign minister reaffirmed Chad's commitment to our pan-African organization, which remains, despite its shortcomings, "the privileged instrument for achieving the legitimate aspirations of our continent, namely, our political and economic independence."

Africa, 20 years later, he said, has largely been liberated. But, instead of completing this struggle and devoting itself to economic liberation, "the OAU, through the fault of some of its members, has begun to deviate from the goals it set for itself, thus calling into question some of the fundamental principles which rule it and form its driving force." The foreign minister, who attacked Libya and the countries supporting it, lamented that, through the fault of these states, "the OAU is presenting an ugly spectacle to the enemies of our continent."

To save the OAU, the Chadian foreign minister urged African states to demonstrate maturity and to be filled with the spirit that guided the founding fathers of the OAU. It is absolutely necessary he said, that the fundamental principles of the OAU Charter be respected, particularly those dealing with the sovereignty of member states and noninterference in the domestic affairs of states. Mr Idris Miskine commended the Committee of Twelve for the efforts it has made to save the organization during the turbulent time it is passing through. He made a solemn appeal to African states to do everything possible to "preserve the OAU, our common heritage, so that it can be used for the strengthening of African solidarity and for the total political liberation of our continent, a liberation that is nearly complete." The efforts by Africa, he concluded, must be especially directed toward pressuring the international community to put an end to the illegal South African occupation of Namibia.

GUNT Foreign Minister Announces Reshuffle

NC271450 Paris AFP in English 1438 GMT 27 May 83

[Text] Paris, May 27 (AFP) — The Libyan-backed "Transitional Government of National Union" [GUNT] of ousted Chadian President Goukouni Oueddei has been reshuffled, its foreign minister, Mahamat Nour, said here today. [For the clandestine Bardai Chadian National Radio version of the new GUNT, see the 19 May edition of the Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT, page S 1.]

The GUNT has operated from Bardai, in northern Chad near the Libyan border, since Mr Goukouni was forced out of the capital Ndjamena last June by Hissein Habre.

Mr Nour said that the GUNT had "finally achieved political unity and now groups all Chadian factions except the armed forces of the north" of Mr Habre.

"The various components of the GUNT now have the heavy responsibility of uniting around a coherent political programme," Mr Nour acknowledged. He said that a committee had been formed to "reflect on the future of Chad, on the political and economic choices to take, given that we are progressist, that we

belong to the socialist camp and that we struggle against imperialism."

Mr Nour said the members of the GUNT had drawn up a "fundamental political base" with the object of "ending the dictatorial regime (of Mr Habre) in the pay of international imperialism, establishing peace, security, and national unity, and setting up a popular, democratic, socialist, and progressist authority."

In this spirit of "political unity," the GUNT was reshuffled on May 17, and its membership increased from 15 to 20, Mr Nour said.

Its composition is as follows:

President	Goukouni Oueddei
Vice President	Wadal Abdelkader Kamougue
Minister of:	
National Defense	Acheikh ibn Oumar
Foreign Affairs	Mahamat Nour Adam Barka
Interior and Security	Mouta Mada Ali
Economy and Finance	Mahamat Saleh Abdel Mola
Rural Development	Siddick el-Djazouli
Education and Culture	Noukouri Goukouni
Public Health & Social Affairs	Jacques Baroum
Information and Tourism	Ouchar Tourgoudi
Transport and Communications	Ramat Alkali
Public Works, Mines and Geology	Ahmat Oumar Kabarallah
Housing and Reconstruction	Major Nadjita Yonhombel
Civil Service and Administrative Reform	Olona Tchombi
Deputy Defence Minister	Abdel Mahamout Ousman Mahadjir
Deputy Foreign Minister	Gadengar Telero
Deputy Economy and Finance Minister	Adam Hamdan
Deputy Information Minister	Mahamat Dahab
Government Secretary-General	Ire Kertoumar
Deputy Secretary-General	Abderahman Issa Youssouf

CONGO

PCT Official Receives SWAPO Politburo Member

AB311425 Brazzaville Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 31 May 83

[Text] Comrade Celestin Doma Kutou, chairman of the Central Commission for Control and Verification of the Congolese Labor Party [PCT], yesterday received Comrade Kohomba, a member of the SWAPO Politburo. During their talks, the SWAPO official informed the chairman of the PCT Central Commission for Control and Verification of the development of the situation in Namibia, as well as the outcome of the last extended session of the SWAPO Central Committee, recently held in Luanda.

The SWAPO and PCT officials expressed satisfaction with the organizations. The SWAPO Politburo member thanked the PCT Central Committee and its chairman, Comrade Denis Sassou-Nguesso, for the assistance which the PCT and its government have long provided to SWAPO.

GHANA

Five To Stand Trial in Kidnapping of Judges

AB312116 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 31 May 83

[Text] Four of the five persons whose names were mentioned in the interim report of the Special Investigations Board, SIB, to investigate the kidnapping and murder of the three judges and a retired Army officer are to stand trial at the High Court on charges of conspiracy to commit murder and murder. They are Lance Corporal Amedeka, Lance Corporal Senya, Johnny Gyandu, and Tony Tekpor. The fifth person, Amartey Quaye, a former member of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] is to face the charge of conspiracy to commit murder.

This was announced by the attorney general and secretary for justice, Mr G.E. Aikins, when he released the final report of the SIB at a news conference in Accra today. He said there is enough evidence on record to support the charges against the accused persons.

The attorney general said even though the final report also recommended the arrest and prosecution of five others — namely, Lance Corporal Kwao, Lance Corporal Ensoro Owua, Lance Corporal Gumene Fio, Sergeant Alolga Akata-Poree, former member of the PNDC, and Captain Kojo Tsikata, retired, special advisor to the PNDC — enough evidence has not been adduced to warrant their prosecution. Explaining that he is not obliged to institute criminal proceedings against all those persons considered by the board to be implicated in the murders, the attorney general points out that PNDC Law 15, which sets out the terms of reference of the SIB, charges the board with investigation of the crimes and the surrounding circumstances after which the findings of the board are to be passed on to the attorney general. It is the responsibility of the attorney general, he states, to examine the results of an investigation, whether it is a normal police investigation or a special body such as the SIB and decide whether there is enough evidence for prosecution.

Responding to a reported statement by the Ghana Bar Association that he is obliged to send to court all those against whom the SIB makes adverse findings, Mr Aikins refers to a number of previous cases where the findings of similar bodies such as commissions have been held not to have sufficient grounds for prosecution. He also quotes a case arising from the Ollenu Commission in 1968 in which Mr Justice Azu Crabbe sought to interpret an adverse finding as being equivalent to a verdict of guilty. But this was denied by a court of appeal. The attorney general gave details why he has decided not to charge the other five persons. In every case, the reason is lack of substantive evidence. Such evidence as exists, he said, is too weak to stand up in court being uncollaborated, contradictory, or based on hearsay and supposition.

The attorney general said that the five would be acquitted and discharged by any court if they were prosecuted because there was not sufficient evidence against them. He went on to say that he or his representatives must be satisfied that there was sufficient evidence against an accused person at least to enable a prima facie case to be established against him at the end of the prosecution's case. Furthermore, the law establishing the SIB did not say that adverse findings of the board would constitute prima facie evidence of the facts found and that the accused would be called upon to show cause why he should not be sentenced according to law for the commission of the offense charged. All the law said was that the board would submit its findings to the attorney general for necessary action.

Here I quote the attorney general: "I am not prepared to be a rubber stamp. The SIB was not clothed with any power to force the attorney general to institute criminal proceedings."

GUINEA

Togo's Eyadema Continues Visit, Receives Guests

AB301000 Lome Domestic Service in French 0615 GMT 30 May 83

[Excerpts] The founding chairman of the Togolese People's Rally [RPT] and president of the republic, General Eyadema, continues his visit to the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea where he attended the ECOWAS summit. In addition to the summit conference itself, President Eyadema held many meetings with his ECOWAS counterparts and with several other personalities.

Yesterday, the founding chairman received at his residence the Cameroonian ambassador to Togo, Mr Lamine Yerima, who delivered a message from President Paul Biya. From 0830 to 0840, President Siaka Stevens of Sierra Leone was received by the Togolese head of state. From 0910 to 1010, General Eyadema held talks with General [title as heard] Samuel Doe, president of Liberia. The two heads of state invited their foreign ministers to their talks. A few minutes later, the foreign ministers of Togo and Liberia left General Eyadema and Samuel Doe alone to hold private talks which lasted more than 1 hour. Before Presidents Eyadema and Doe ended their talks, they were joined briefly by Niger Prime Minister Oumarou Mamane, who represented President Seyni Kountche at the ECOWAS summit. Interviewed by Togolese journalists, Prime Minister Mamane said he delivered a special message from President Seyni Kountche to General Eyadema.

The fifth audience granted by President Eyadema was to a three-man Gabonese delegation led by the third deputy prime minister of Gabon, Mr Emile Kassa-Mapsi. This Gabonese delegation had a telegram from the Gabonese head of state for President Eyadema. Problems of the West [as heard] were raised during the talks between President Eyadema and the Gabonese delegation.

The president's afternoon schedule was as busy as that of the morning. At 1450, the supreme leader of the Guinean revolution, Ahmed Sekou Toure, paid a courtesy call on the founding chairman of the RPT, accompanied by his prime minister, Dr Lansana Beavogui. Their conversation lasted about 15 minutes.

The number of persons who have called on President Eyadema since his arrival in Guinea shows that our president is a great figure on the African political scene. And that is why the voice

of Togo is sought by all diplomatic circles in the search for a peaceful solution to the problems of our continent. Last Saturday, the Togolese head of state received the Upper Voltan ambassador to Guinea, Mr Ilboudo; the executive secretary of the ECA [Economic Commission for Africa], Professor Adebayo Adedeji; the Ivorian minister of foreign affairs, Mr Simeon Ake, who represented President Houphouet-Boigny at the ECOWAS summit; and, lastly, President Sekou Toure and his wife payed a courtesy call.

Last Friday, a few hours after his arrival in the Guinean capital, the founding chairman of the RPT granted an audience to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah's representative to the United Nations, Mr at-Turayki. In an interview granted to the Togolese press following his audience, the Libyan diplomat revealed that he delivered a message from Head of State al-Qadhdhafi to President Eyadema. The message concerns the situation prevailing within the OAU.

NIGER

Envoy Delivers Mubarak Message to Kountche

AB311245 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 31 May 83

[Text] General Seyni Kountche, chairman of the Supreme Military Council and head of state, this morning received the Egyptian ambassador to our country. Following the audience, His Excellency Abd al-Qadir Salamah disclosed that he delivered a message to the head of state from his Egyptian counterpart, Hosni Mubarak. The Egyptian diplomat also stated that he and the head of state reviewed relations between the two countries.

UPPER VOLTA

Ouedraogo To Free Former Government Officials

AB312246 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 2230 GMT 31 May 83

[Measures taken by Upper Voltan Head of State Jean-Baptiste Ouedraogo in Ouagadougou on 31 May 1983 — read by Justice Minister Marie-Louise Nignan]

[Text] Within the framework of national reconciliation called for by the head of state in his message to the nation on 27 May 1983, the following measures have been taken:

First, the dignitaries of the Third Republic who have already testified before the Investigation and Verification Commission, which has already submitted its report to the Special Court, will be freed on a temporary basis. Those whose conduct in office has not yet been investigated will remain under house arrest until the commission has submitted a report.

Second, all civilian and military members of the defunct Military Committee of Recovery for National Progress government will be placed under house arrest until reports are filed on the way inwhich they ran their ministries. After this, they too may enjoy their freedom on a temporary basis.

In compliance with the wishes of the head of state, these measures aim at only one objective: the creation of a sound social atmosphere necessary for reflection and work. In any case, the judicial procedure will continue without interruption and without emotion or weakness. Any person found guilty will be punished in accordance with the law and measures will be taken to recover the property of the state.

Third, the former head of state, Maurice Yameogo, recovers his civil rights under the terms of the following ordinance:

Article 1 — Full and total amnesty has been granted for the offenses which led to the sentences given on 6 June 1968, 8 May 1969, and 14 November 1969 by the special tribunal established by Ordinance No 67/2413 of 6 May 1967.

Article 2 — The effects of the amnesty granted by the present ordinance will be those defined by Law No 15/61 of 9 May 1961. Nevertheless, the amnesty provided for by the present ordinance will be granted only after the beneficiary pays the fine that was personally or jointly imposed upon him.

Article 3 — It is prohibited for any person who learned of this matter during his term of office to recall in any form or to leave in any document traces of the prison sentences, disciplinary measures, and forfeiture of rights which have been annulled by the amnesty. Only the reports on the trial that have been put on record are exempted from this ban.

Article 4 — The present ordinance will serve as a state law and will be published in the *Official Gazette* of the Republic.

Signed in Ouagadougou on 31 May 1983 by Dr Major Jean-Baptiste Ouedraogo.

Ouedraogo Receives Ghanaian Delegation 28 May

AB300835 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0630 GMT 30 May 83

[Text] On Saturday afternoon the head of state, Major Jean-Baptiste Ouedraogo, received a Ghanaian delegation that came to see him on behalf of Flight Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings. After the audience, the delegation refused to make any statement, but, according to our colleague Jules Ouedraogo of Volta Vision, the visit may have something to do with the settling of border problems between the two countries.

ANGOLA

Jorge on Namibia Question, South Africa Talks

MB312001 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 31 May 83

[Text] The Angolan foreign minister, Comrade Paulo Jorge, has said in Luanda that the prospects of the process for the independence of Namibia have been reconsidered. Efforts are being made to enable the process to continue.

The Angolan foreign minister, who returned home today from New York where he participated in a special meeting of the UN Security Council on Namibia, said that the session had mandated the UN secretary general to make moves and settle issues connected with the process of the decolonization of Namibia, and the UN secretary general is expected to give information on the evolution of the Namibian issue as part of the moves he is to make.

At the UN Security Council meeting on Namibia — which was called by nonaligned countries — representatives of 30 countries of that group unanimously condemned the attempt by the United States to establish a link between the presence of the Cuban troops in Angola with the accession of Namibia to independence.

Recently, we recall, in an interview given for the U.S. weekly magazine *Newsweek*, Comrade Paulo Jorge reaffirmed that Angola is not considering the withdrawal of the Cuban internationalist troops from its soil before the accession of Namibia to independence, stating that it would be political suicide for the country to accept the withdrawal of the Cuban troops before the withdrawal of South African troops from Namibia.

Regarding the talks between Angola and South Africa, in other statements to the Portuguese press, the Angolan foreign minister said that the holding of a third meeting between Angola and South Africa depends on the presentation by Pretoria of proposals on the date and the level of the delegations, as in the second meeting it was difficult to make progress because of the hierarchical difference of the delegations. Also in statements made to the Lisbon press, Comrade Paulo Jorge disclosed that in the second meeting between Angola and South Africa on 24 February this year, it was agreed that Pretoria would propose the date and the level of the delegations, something which it has not yet done.

A 2-hour meeting between the Angolan deputy foreign minister, Comrade Venancio de Moura, and the director general of the South African Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Van Dalsen, has merely made it possible to establish an agreement on the conditions for a third meeting between the two sides.

MADAGASCAR

President Stops in Africa, Arrives in Paris

MB301610 Antananarivo Domestic Service in French 0430 GMT 30 May 83

[Text] President Didier Ratsiraka and his entourage, who left the big island on Saturday, arrived in Paris yesterday.

They stopped over in Lusaka, where they were met by President Kenneth Kaunda, and also in Luanda, where they were met by member of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party Mr Lucio Lara.

Later they stopped in Tripoli and Algiers, where they were received by [name indistinct], the town mayor, and by the president of the Algerian National Assembly, Mr Rabah Bitat. President Ratsiraka and his entourage also stopped in Nigeria.

The Malagasy head of state said in Tripoli and Algiers that he was (?stopping over in) a number of friendly countries to familiarize himself with their views (?in the dispute and) to lay down a common strategy for the coming OAU summit in Addis Ababa. The Democratic Republic of Madagascar would like to see the summit held, even if [words indistinct], he said.

MALAWI

Security Forces Accused of Killing Politicians

AB311335 Paris AFP in English 1311 GMT 31 May 83

[Text] Lusaka, May 31 (AFP) — Four leading Malawi politicians were killed by security forces while fleeing the country after they opposed aging President Kamuzu Banda's plan to appoint a relative of his official consort to succeed him, a newly formed exile movement said here. The Save Malawi Committee issued a statement which it said explained the mysterious deaths two weeks ago of Dick Matenje, secretary-general of the ruling Malawi Congress Party (MCP) and three other men. The Malawi Government has said the four were killed in a car crash on May 19 in southern Malawi, a small state in southern Africa.

The exile opposition movement said in Lusaka, capital of neighboring Zambia, that Life-President Banda had called a meeting of the party's Executive Committee three days earlier at which he announced his intention to go on leave for a year after general elections June 29-30. He said he would appoint Central Bank Governor John Tembo to act in his place, the exile movement asserted.

Mr Banda is officially 76, but by some reckoning is in his mid-80's, and his choice of Mr Tembo was taken as an indication

of who would eventually succeed him. Mr Tembo is an uncle of Cecilia Kadzamira, Mr Banda's officially designated "state hostess." The Malawi president, who has ruled with an iron hand since independence from Britain in 1964, is not known ever to have married.

The Save Malawi Committee said one of those who died with Mr Matenje, Central Region Minister Aaron Gadama, was at the Executive Committee meeting and vehemently opposed Mr Tembo. Mr Gadama was known as a Matenje loyalist, said the opposition group, which accused Mr Banda of trying to create a "Kadzamira dynasty" in the country. The statement said Mr Matenje, Mr Gadama, Health Minister John Twaibu Sangala, and Member of Parliament David Chiwanga were later killed as they fled, presumably to neighboring Mozambique.

Malawi radio broadcast appeals on May 18 and 19 for anyone knowing the whereabouts of Mr Matenje and Gadama to report them to police. Diplomats in Blantyre said the bodies turned up at that southern city's Queen Elizabeth hospital near the end of that week, but it was only the following Monday that the state radio confirmed the deaths.

Last week, the Malawi High Commission in Lusaka said Mr Matenje had written to police making "serious political allegations against the other three, and that police had called the four to headquarters in the town of Zomba when they died in the crash. The High Commission put the day of their deaths as May 17, not May 19. The four men technically held no government posts at the time they died, becaused Mr Banda dissolved Cabinet and Parliament that week in preparation for the elections.

Petition Asks Pardon for Condemned Chirwa

AB291330 Paris AFP in French 0959 GMT 29 May 83

[Text] Dar es-Salaam, 29 May (AFP) — A petition currently being signed by Tanzanian lawyers and judges will on 6 June be forwarded to Malawi President for Life Hastings Kamuzu Banda requesting him to pardon former Justice Minister Orton Chirwa and his wife Vera, sentenced to death on 5 May in Blantyre.

Orton Chirwa, the leader of one of the three Malawi opposition movements in exile — the Malawi Freedom MovementMafremo, (based in Dar es-Salaam) — and his wife were found guilty of wanting to overthrow President Banda's government. According to Mafremo, they were kidnapped in December 1981 in Zambia near the border with Malawi by agents of President Banda and sent back to their country. Their trial began in July 1982.

MAURITIUS

Opposition Party Wins Local Election

AB301609 Paris AFP in English 1552 GMT 30 May 83

[Text] Port Louis, May 30 (AFP) — The opposition Mauritian Social Democratic Party (PMSD) has won a municipal by-election in a constituency south of the capital, prompting PMSD leader Sir Gaetan Duval to call for early general elections in Mauritius.

The successful candidate, Herve Duval, brother of the PMSD leader, won 56.6 percent of the vote in Beau Bassin-Rose Hill constituency, against 42.8 percent by Gerard Ahnee of the Mauritian Militant Movement (MMM). The MMM was the dominant party in the coalition government which came to power last June, until Prime Minister Aneerood Jugnauth last month formed a splinter group, the Militant Socialist Movement (MSM) to rule Mauritius, following a political crisis. In the December municipal elections, the PMSD won three seats in Beau Bassin-Rose Hill, but a PMSD councillor resigned, triggering the by-election, to "test the political waters."

Gaetan Duval said the results meant there was "more of a need than ever" for general elections, which are expected to be held in the next few months, and said his party would refuse to vote on the budget to be presented to parliament on June 14.

Sixty-four percent of the electorate took part in the municipal poll, compared with 41 percent in the December election.

MOZAMBIQUE

Army Recovers Downed South African 'Spy Plane'

MB311749 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 31 May 83

[Text] The plane that was shot down by the Mozambique Armed Forces (FPLM) yesterday was recovered from Maputo Bay this afternoon. It is a remote-controlled South African plane.

Contrary to what eyewitnesses had told the MOZAMBIQUE NEWS AGENCY, it is a propeller-driven plane, about 3 meters long, and its wings are of the same size. The South African spy plane carried a movie and still camera [singular form as heard] on its fuselage. An official source disclosed that further details on the South African spy plane will be made available tomorrow.

Interior Minister on ANC, Relations With RSA

MB301202 Johannesburg Rand Daily Mail in English 30 May 83 p 3

[Text] In an exclusive interview with the *Rand Daily Mail's* Jose Caetano in Maputo last week, the 42-year-old Mozambican Minister of Information and senior member of the Central Committee of Frelimo, Mr Jose Luis de Oliveira Cabaco, strongly denied that the South African ANC had a military presence in his country, and spoke of his government's attitude towards relations with South Africa.

Q: The South African Government has repeatedly accused Mozambique of supplying the South African National Congress with bases and other military support. How do you answer this?

A: Where are the ANC bases and camps? I'll tell you — inside South Africa. All the arms that they use for their attacks are inside their country, not here.

Q: What kind of support does the ANC get from Mozambique?

A: We give them humanitarian, political, and diplomatic support, as we have often stated openly, because we support their just struggle. But we deny totally — I repeat totally — that there are any ANC training bases or transit camps in Mozambique.

Q: Does your government have the means to control and supervise the places of residence of the South African refugees inside Mozambique?

A: Yes, without any doubt. We know the refugees in our country, not only those of the ANC but all political refugees in our country, and we keep a check on their activities. That is why we are secure when we state that there are no foreign military groups, bases, or transit camps in Mozambique.

Q: But, in your opinion, is there no possibility that these refugees may smuggle arms and other military equipment into their places of residence?

A: It would be stupid of me to deny that this possibility exists. We have the MNR (Mozambique National Resistance) which brings arms into our country and uses them. But if the ANC is able to carry its bazookas and other arms to a house adjoining a police station in South Africa, and attack the station, is it fair to demand that we implement a super-efficient system of security that will detect a pistol or a rifle inside a particular house? If we do discover the presence of arms, however, we will neutralise those arms immediately, because this is illegal in our country. But we cannot say that the possibility does not exist.

Q: Mozambique and South Africa have, since last December, held two rounds of talks. What was the aim of these talks?

A: The aim of our talks with South Africa is to try to find ways to diminish tension in the region. Our objective is not to treat each meeting as another round in a fight, but to try to establish a process of negotiation which will lead to much wider perspectives. There are contradictions between Mozambique and South Africa which are simply unsurpassable. South Africa is racist and we are not. Just as they don't like the fact that we are not racists, we in turn don't like it that they are. There is no possible compromise on this issue. South Africa is a capitalist state and we are socialist. We don't try to change them and they don't have to change us. But we are neighbours and our president has often said there are two things that one cannot choose: one's brothers and one's neighbours.

Q: In view of the South African raid on Matola, do you see any chance of talks between Mozambique and South Africa taking place in the near future?

A: Yes, as long as there are matters of substance to discuss. We meet because there are matters of mutual importance to discuss, and at the time we see whether we have to come to a conclusion. If not, there may be another point some time later on which we may agree. This is our attitude to talks with South Africa.

Q: Finally, is there any possibility of an improvement in relations between Mozambique and South Africa despite the basic ideological differences?

A: From the political point of view it is difficult to say. But from the point of view of the uncertainty surrounding the security and military situations which affect our two countries, we think that there are vast possibilities for improvements that could provide tranquility on our borders.

On the political front, the contradictions are profound. and the main one is apartheid, not the South African economic system.

As President Samora Machel has already said, the day that apartheid is abolished we will be the first to propose South Africa's admission to the Organisation of African Unity.

We have excellent relations with France, Great Britain, Portugal, Brazil, and others who are anything but socialist. We have no problem with maintaining diplomatic relations with countries with different political systems, as long as there is mutual respect.

Communiques on Leadership Changes Issued

MB291302 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1100 GMT 29 May 83

[Text] The following is a communique issued by the Presidency of the Republic:

The Frelimo Party Fourth Congress was a moment of great importance in the lives of our people. The broad popular participation in the discussion of theses of the congress enabled the people to make an extensive survey of the successes and advances, and of the problems and difficulties of our revolutionary process.

From Rovuma to Maputo the Mozambique people supported initiatives and events, mentioned errors and deviations, and presented problems and suggestions, bearing in mind the need to speed up the construction of socialism in our fatherland. By engaging themselves with determination in the preparation of the fourth congress, our people showed their enthusiasm, their willingness, their enormous creative energy, and their determination to defend the fatherland, to overcome famine, nakedness, ignorance, underdevelopment, and to build socialism. The release of the creative capacity of our people has shown that we are capable of overcoming the difficulties that we face.

The Frelimo Party Fourth Congress made a profound analysis of our country's situation, and outlined the essential guidelines for the present stage of our revolution. The fourth congress defined the defense of the fatherland and the fight against famine as our essential priorities. Such priorities must be reflected in the strengthening of the organs of national sovereignty, and the state structures for economic management. It is defense that guarantees our sovereignty and the territorial integrity of our country. It is this sector that guarantees the lives of the citizens, their tranquillity, and their assets and property. The defense sector is the main foundation of our sovereignty, of popular power, and of the revolution.

The organs of sovereignty, by maintaining peace, create the conditions for development so that the economic sectors can play their roles. In the framework of the organs of sovereignty, the essential importance of defense requires the centralization of the

leadership of these organs at the highest echelon, in view of the present stage of our history — when our country is the target of imperialist action, and an undeclared war. Thus, Samora Moises Machel, marshal of the republic and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, is put in charge of the Ministry of National Defense.

The management of the economy must be more effectively felt. One of the essential priorities outlined by the fourth congress — that is, the fight against famine — is part of the economic battle. The fourth congress decided that the best leaders, the best cadres, economists, agronomists, engineers, architects, and technicians as a whole must take their places in the productive sector, where wealth is created, where famine and nakedness are destroyed, and where the fight against underdevelopment is fought. It is necessary to enhance the knowledge that has been gained, and the capacities that have already been revealed. Thus, investments will be productive.

It was based on this principle that a survey of the existing capacities was made. It was also based on this principle that the political, technical, and professional assessment of the country's existing cadres was made. As a result, a major reshuffle of cadres was made by placing each cadre in their appropriate place — provided that it is suitable for his capacity — and the requirements of the economic management of the state apparatus and the productive sector. The present reshuffle is also in accordance with the principle of making the district the base for the country's planning and development. It is in the district that we have the farm that grows food, the factory that we will build, and the wealth that we will produce.

It is neccesary to exercise leadership at all levels in places where we produce. It is important to exercise leadership where the people are ready to be organized in order to victoriously face the great battles against underdevelopment, and to build socialism. The decisive nature of the activities to be carried out in the provinces require that the members of the Political Bureau be appointed to directly manage some provinces and decisive sectors which exercise sovereignty in the country.

The transformations taking place are aimed at making the party and the state come alive in decisive sectors, and at guaranteeing that the government is the instrument that efficiently materializes the great decisions of the fourth congress. Thus:

1. A minister in the president's office for economic affairs is appointed.

2. The Ministry of Security is abolished. The National People's Security Service (SNASP), will be led by the former minister of security.

3. The Ministry of Agriculture: In order to give appropriate support to cooperative and family production as a means of rapidly increasing agricultural production and developing the socialization of the countryside, a deputy minister of agriculture is appointed. A secretary of state for agricultural water resources is appointed, and he will be in charge of promoting the best utilization of the water resources in the service of agriculture. The National Commission for Communal Villages becomes part of the Ministry of Agriculture. The secretary of state for the accelerated development of the Limpopo-Inkomati River region is abolished, and its functions become part of the central organs and relevant places.

4. In order to encourage geological research and to guarantee an efficient management of mineral exploitation by making a full use of the country's important resources, the Ministry of Mineral Resources is created.

5. The light and food industry sector ceases to be part of the Ministry of Industry and Energy, and is now headed by a secretary of state who falls under the direct control of the Council of Ministers. The secretary of state for light and food industry is responsible for the production of commodities of immediate importance to the population, namely textiles, clothing, shoes, plastics, batteries (including automobile batteries), health and cleaning articles, furniture, sugar, flour, noodles, biscuits, cooking oil, soap, beverages, salt, tobbaco, and light machinery.

6. The tourism sector ceases to be part of the Ministry of Industry and Energy and is now led by a secretary of state for tourism under the direct control of the Council of Ministers.

7. The secretary of state for fisheries comes under the direct control of the Council of Ministers.

8. The road transport sector ceases to be part of the Ministry of Ports and Land Transport and is now led by a secretary of state for road transport, which falls under the direct control of the Council of Ministers.

9. The Ministry of Ports and Land Transport is now known as the Ministry of Ports, Railways, and Merchant Marine. A deputy minister of the merchant marine is appointed.

10. The civil aviation sector ceases to be part of the Ministry of Posts, Telecommunications, and Civil Aviation, and is now led by a secretary of state for civil aviation under the direct control of the Council of Ministers.

11. The Ministry of Posts, Telecommunications, and Civil Aviation is now known as the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications.

12. A deputy minister and a secretary of state are appointed to the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

13. In the Ministry of Home Trade, a secretary of state for supply is appointed to head the project for supplying goods to the people. In this framework, the Office for the Organization of Provisioning, GOAM, in Maputo, is also strengthened.

14. A secretary of state for international cooperation is appointed to the National Planning Commission, in view of the importance of international cooperation in the economic and social development of the country. As part of the National Planning Commission it was decided to create the National Physical Planning Institute, which will be headed by a secretary of state.

15. A secretary of state for technical and professional education

is created in the framework of the Ministry of Education and Culture, in order to guarantee the implementation of the subsystem of technical and professional training of the national education system.

16. The minister-governor of the Bank of Mozambique is now known as governor of the Bank of Mozambique.

Under these terms the following individuals are appointed to the following positions:

1. Members of the Political Bureau who were appointed to new tasks:

As a member of the Political Bureau, Major General Marcelino dos Santos, secretary of the People's Assembly Standing Commission, secretary of the Frelimo Party Central Committee, is now in charge of Sofala Province.

As a member of the Political Bureau, Lieutenant General Alberto Joaquim Chipande, minister of national defense, is now in charge of Cabo Delgado Province.

Lieutenant General Armando Emilio Guebuza is now minister of the interior.

Major General Mariano de Araujo Matshinhe is now minister of security, SNASP.

Major General Jacinto Soares Veloso is now minister in the president's office for economic affairs.

As a member of the Political Bureau, Mario da Graca Machungo, minister of planning, is in charge of Zambezia Province.

Colonel Jose Oscar Monteiro is now minister of justice.

2. The following ministers are appointed:

Jose Carlos Lobo, minister of mineral resources;

Joaquim Ribeiro de Carvalho, minister of foreign trade;

Joao dos Santos Ferreira, minister of agriculture.

3. The following deputy ministers are appointed:

In the Ministry of the Interior:

Major General Tome Eduardo, first deputy minister of the interior;

Teodato (Mondinho da Silva) Hunguana, second deputy minister of the interior.

In the Ministry of Agriculture:

(Francisco Joao Pateguana), deputy minister of agriculture for the cooperative and family sector.

In the Ministry of Ports, Railways, and Merchant Marine:

Isais Abreu Muhate, deputy minister of merchant marine.

In the Ministry of Foreign Trade:

Daniel Filipe Gabriel, deputy minister of foreign trade.

4. The following cadres have ended their previous functions, and are appointed to the following sectors:

Salomao Munguambe, for the Eduardo Mondlane University;

Carlos Raposo Pereira, for the Ministry of Justice.

5. The following provincial governors were appointed:

Colonel Sergio Vieira, governor of Niassa;

Colonel Aurelio Benete Manave, governor of Gaza;

Jose Pascoal Zandamela, governor of Inhambane;

(Alberto Massavanhane), mayor of Maputo.

6. The following individuals have ended their previous functions:

Major General Oswaldo Assahel Tazama, governor of Zambezia;

Major General Armando Panguene, governor of Cabo Delgado;

Alberto Sithole, governor of Inhambane.

7. The following secretaries of state were appointed:

A. Under the direct control of the Council of Ministers:

(Angelo Azarias Chichava), secretary of state for civil aviation;

(Lazaro Sebastiao Mate), secretary of state for road transport;

(Aguiar Real Mazula), secretary of state for labor;

(Antonio Materrula), secretary of state for tourism;

(Francisco Caravela), secretary of state for light and food industry.

B. Antonio Jose Carvalho Neves, secretary of state for labor, ends his previous functions.

C. Under the control of ministries and national commissions:

In the National Planning Commission:

(Antonio Sumbana), secretary of state for international cooperation;

(Jose Forjaz), secretary of state for physical planning.

In the Ministry of National Defense:

(Tomas Augusto Salomao), secretary of state for national defense.

In the Ministry of Agriculture:

(Rui Fernando Mayor Gonzalez), secretary of state for agricultural water resources.

In the Ministry of Foreign Trade:

(Rufino Nombora), secretary of state for foreign trade.

In the Ministry of Internal Trade:

(Francisco de Assis Masquile), secretary of state for supply.

In the Ministry of Agriculture:

(Joaquim Andre Nunes de Carvalho), secretary of state for technical and professional education.

The battle we are going to wage in the implementation of the fourth congress guidelines is a decisive battle for our people and our fatherland. In order to win this battle we count on the power, energy, enthusiasm, and the unity of our people. The instruments of leadership that we have now created, reorganized, and the leaders and cadres that we have appointed to these instruments will be the vanguard fighters in this popular battle.

Long live the Frelimo Party Fourth Congress decisions!

The struggle continues! The revolution will win! Socialism will triumph!

Maputo, 28 May 1983.

Second Communique Issued

MB300905 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0430 GMT 30 May 83

[Text] We now read you a communique from the Presidency of the Republic:

The communique from the Presidency of the Republic issued yesterday, 28 May [date as heard], underlined the decision of the Fourth Frelimo Congress that the best officials and the best cadres, economists, agronomists, engineers, architects, and technicians all must take their places in the task of production. With this decision we will be able to strengthen the battle lines in the fight against backwardness as well as along fronts where, day by day, we fight hunger and nakedness, and where the wealth which will bring our people their well-being and happiness — the fruits of socialism — is created. In this context: 1. The following have been appointed as officials:

Home trade:

The director of the Office for the Organization of Supply to Maputo City: (Rogerio Daniel Djawana);

The deputy director of the Office for the Organization of Supply to Maputo City: (Amos Junior Matsinhe).

Ports, Railways, and Merchant Marine:

The director of Beira Harbor and deputy director of the Central Mozambique Railways: Gabriel Mabunda.

Agriculture:

The director of the 400,000-hectare project in Niassa and Cabo Delgado, (Luis Pereira).

Foreign Trade:

The chairman of the Chamber of Commerce: (Americo Antonio Amaral Magaia;).

The deputy director of Interquimica, [chemical enterprise] (Aurelio Chisiani);

The director of Interfranca [Mozambique diplomatic stores– (Carlos Nazare Ribeiro).

Light and Food Industry:

The director of the textile enterprise: (Luis Videira);

The director of Mobeira: (Cademiele Feliano Muthemba);

The director of the Marracuene agricultural complex, Maragra: Fernando Jorge Cardoso.

Agriculture:

Nguri project in Cabo Delgado: Antonio Jorge da Costa;

(Boror) agricultural complex, Zambezia: Joao Carles Forte;

Maputo citrus fruits: (Adriano Maleane);

Manica citrus fruits: (Carlos Agustinho);

Lioma agricultural and cattle raising complex, Zambezia: Gabriel Domingos;

Angonia agricultural and cattle raising complex, Tete: (Julio Massinga);

Agricultural sector, Zambezia: (Joao Manuel Renolde Marques). Industry and Energy:

Luabo sugar factory: (Jose Luis Acamo).

Mafambisse sugar factory: Antonio Jose Carvalho Neves. Foreign Trade:

(Mocarbo): (Jose Amaral).

Light and Food Industry:

Textafrica, Manica, [textile enterprise]: Pedro da Conceicao Couto.

(Texmoc), Nampula: (Carlos Pampolona).

Texmanta, Cabo Delgado, [blanket factory]: Carlos Veloso.

(Soger): (Sergio M.C. Marques).

Civil Aviation:

(Luis Zambujo).

Education:

(Armindo de Brito Edilia Branco).

Long live the decisions of the fourth congress! The revolution shall win! Socialism shall triumph! The struggle continues.

Maputo, 29 May 1983.

SOUTH AFRICA

Defector Possessed 'No Sensitive Information'

AB311020 Paris AFP in English 1006 GMT 31 May 83

[Text] Johannesburg, May 31 (AFP) — Lieutenant Gerald Andreas Eckert, who last weekend became the first South African Army officer to defect to neighbouring Marxist Mozambique, possessed no sensitive information, authoritative sources said here today.

Lieutenant Eckert, 24, crossed a barbed wire border fence in uniform last Friday night to ask for political asylum and "show that there are whites in South Africa who are against the minority regime," according to the Mozambique news agency AIM. Sources said that as a member of staff in a military hospital, Lt Eckert, of West German origin, who became a naturalised South African only four months ago, had no access to confidential files.

However his defection has come at a time of tense relations between Pretoria and Maputo, following last week's South African air raid on the Mozambican capital aimed at alleged bases of the African National Congress, the anti-apartheid organization outlawed in South Africa. Mozambique has denied sheltering the ANC, which three days before the raid had set off a car bomb in Pretoria, killing 19 people and injuring more than 200.

The South African Armed Forces said yesterday that Lt Eckert was missing, but refused to comment on the Mozambican version of events. They said that during his short army service he had not been amenable to military discipline. And colleagues and friends questioned by the press here also said he was a "rebel" — very liberal and easily influenced, although an agreeable companion. His closest friend, also in the Army, was quoted as saying that the lieutenant was frustrated at not having more responsibility in the medical service. He had deserted two days before a test which would have had a decisive effect on his career, the friend said, adding "He is a traitor that should be shot."

Lt Eckert, who was in the throes of divorce, also left South Africa without telling his wife. She said she had only learned of his defection through the press.

Student Demonstration in Lebowa Broken Up

MB312004 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1930 GMT 31 May 83

[Text] An anti-Republic Day meeting by 600 University of the North students was broken up by truncheon-wielding police in Lebowa this afternoon. Students marched from the campus to the (Mankoeng) police station, and when they ignored an order to disperse, were persuaded to do so by the police.

No one was injured in the incident.

Death Toll from Pretoria Blast Rises to 19

MB290834 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1330 GMT 28 May 83

[Text] The Pretoria car bomb explosion claimed another victim today — the 19th — when Colonel Sebastian Walters, 43, died in the H.F. Verwoerd Hospital. A Defense Force spokesman says Col Walters, of 328 Susan Street, Wierda Park, Verwoerdburg, died at 1315. He is survived by his wife, Susan Leonie.

Col Walters's death brings to seven the number of Defense Force staff who have died as a result of the attack.

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Returns From Europe, To Visit USSR

MB311530 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 29 May 83

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, arrived in Harare this morning after a 10-day tour of three East European socialist countries. Speaking to newsmen on arrival from the visit which took him to Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and the GDR, Comrade Mugabe said the trip was undertaken to further con-

solidate relations with Eastern Europe and to learn from those countries' development.

In Hungary, the prime minister signed agreements on closer cooperation in the political, diplomatic, technical, and cultural fields. He said in Czechoslovakia his delegation was interested in the highly developed steel industry. Comrade Mugabe disclosed that his delegation exchanged ideas on how to strengthen cooperation and increase the volume of trade between Zimbabwe and Czechoslovakia.

In the GDR, the prime minister said various agreements were signed in the technical and industrial spheres and for a closer party-to-party relationship. He also said he discussed the situation in southern Africa, Latin America, and Palestine; the policy of nonalignment; peace; and the situation of people living under oppression in different parts of the world.

Asked whether he had met the fugitive ZAPU leader, Mr Joshua Nkomo, during his stopover in London, the prime minister said he neither met him nor gathered anything about him.

Comrade Mugabe revealed that he will be visiting the Soviet Union before the end of the year at the invitation of that country. The prime minister was met at the airport by several cabinet ministers, senior government officials, and members of the diplomatic corps.

Diplomatic Ties To Be Established With Botswana

AB310840 Paris AFP in English 0840 GMT 31 May 83

[Text] Harare, May 31 (AFP) — Zimbabwe and Botswana, whose relations have been strained by the problem of Zimbabwean refugees in the neighboring country, said last night they were establishing diplomatic ties at ambassadorial level. Botswana is the last of Zimbabwe's partners in the front-line states of southern Africa — the others are Angola, Mozambique, Tanzania, and Zambia — to set up a diplomatic mission in Harare.

Tension arose between the two countries early this year when residents of southwestern Zimbabwe began crossing the border seeking refuge from Zimbabwe Army operations against rebels opposed to the Harare Government. Church and aid organizations asserted that the army committed atrocities against civilians in the southwest, killing up to 2,000 before the widespread brutality apparently stopped in about March.

Zimbabwean officials then claimed that rebels mingling with the refugees were taking military training in refugee camps in Botswana, and that the Botswanans were allowing the "dissidents" to use their territory to stage raids into Zimbabwe.

Botswana Foreign Minister Archie Mogwe visited Harare for talks on the problem, and a high-level Zimbabwean security delegation was in Gaborone in April. Another delegation is to travel to the Botswana capital this week, Zimbabwean Government sources said.

Officer Says He Was Tortured Into Confession

AB311737 Paris AFP in English 1613 GMT 31 May 83

[Text] Harare, May 31 (AFP) — A Zimbabwe Air Force officer testified today that he was tortured by electric shocks to make a false confession that he had aided the sabotage of Zimbabwean jet fighters.

Air Vice-Marshal Hugh Slatter, 41, the second in command of the Air Force at the time of the July 25, 1982 sabotage, told the high court where he and five other officers are standing trial on charges of aiding the sabotage, that on September 13 last year he was hooded and handcuffed by government agents and [word indistinct] to a remote area outside the northeastern town of Mutoko.

He said he was made to lie face down on the back seat of the car with someone sitting on his thighs. "I felt two little pricks at the top and base of my back... what happened next was that electrical current was fed through my back in increasing strength, so that my back went into spasms," he said.

Mr. Slatter said the government interrogation officers then asked him if he had been involved in the sabotage plot allegedly carried out by three South African agents and destroyed nine jet fighters worth a total 7.1 million dollars.

Mr. Slatter said he had previously denied such charges during his repeated interrogations since his arrest on August 31. "When I denied their questions I was given the electric shocks. It was extremely painful. It sent the muscles in my back into spasms and made my whole back turn around. My body was bouncing around on the back seat."

After about 15 minutes of the shocks, Mr. Slatter said his interrogators told him they would continue every night until he confessed. "I decided that I certainly could not take that sort of punishment indefinitely, and it would be better to tell them what they wanted," Mr. Slatter said.

Mr. Slatter said that he was then asked details about the sabotage plot, and that he knew most of the answers required from his previous interrogations where he had been shown confessions from two other officers now on trial — Wing Commanders Peter Briscoe and John Robert Cox.

"If I made the right answer the shock stopped; if I made the wrong answer the current was wound up again," he said. He said the whole shock treatment lasted about 40 minutes. He said he slightly altered his signature on his statement in the hope that later in court he would be able to show it was not made voluntarily. Mr. Slatter said he considered committing suicide that night rather than face the electric shocks again.

Defence attorney Harry Ognall is expected to present doctor's testimony to prove that Mr. Slatter had burnmarks on his back from shocks. The state prosecution's case is based almost entirely on the airmen's confessions.

The others accused with Mr. Slatter are Air CommanderPhilip Pile, Wing Commander Peter Briscoe, Wing Commander John

Robert Cox, and Air Lieutenants Barrington Lloyd, and Neville Weir. All have pleaded not guilty to the charges which carry the death sentence.

U.S. Approves Program; Minister Comments on Debt

MB271444 Harare Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 27 May 83

[Text] The American ambassador in Harare, Mr Robert Keeley, has announced that his government has approved a 37 million dollar commodity import program for Zimbabwe. Mr Keeley told the Society for International Development, Zimbabwe Chapter, in Harare yesterday that the program is ready for signing.

The minister of finance, economic planning, and development, Comrade Bernard Chidzero, who is president of the chapter, outlined the aims and objectives of the transitional development plan. He said to achieve these plans and supplement the meagre resources available in Zimbabwe, the government has turned to international aid.

The minister said by borrowing money from organizations such as the International Monetary Fund, Zimbabwe is not renouncing its objective of building socialism. He explained that such aid helped the country to maintain a viable economic system which will generate confidence of foreign investors and trading partners. Comrade Chidzero said the country's debt is still manageable, adding that Zimbabwe is paying less than 20 percent of its export earnings to repay debts.

Tanzania To Get 25,000 Tons of Free Maize

MB310915 Harare Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 31 May 83

[Text] The minister of agriculture, Senator Denis Norman, says Zimbabwe will deliver 25,000 tons of maize to Tanzania free of charge in a month's time. He told ZIANA that the maize had been donated to Tanzania by the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, during his official visit to that country in January this year.

The minister said arrangements for the shipment of the maize are being made, and it is hoped the World Food Program will undertake transport costs. Senator Norman said Zimbabwe is supplying Tanzania and Mozambique with maize under the World Food Program. He expressed the hope that the maize supply will go a long way in alleviating Tanzania's food problem.